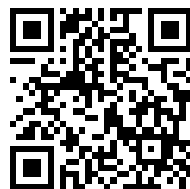

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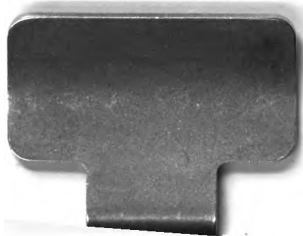
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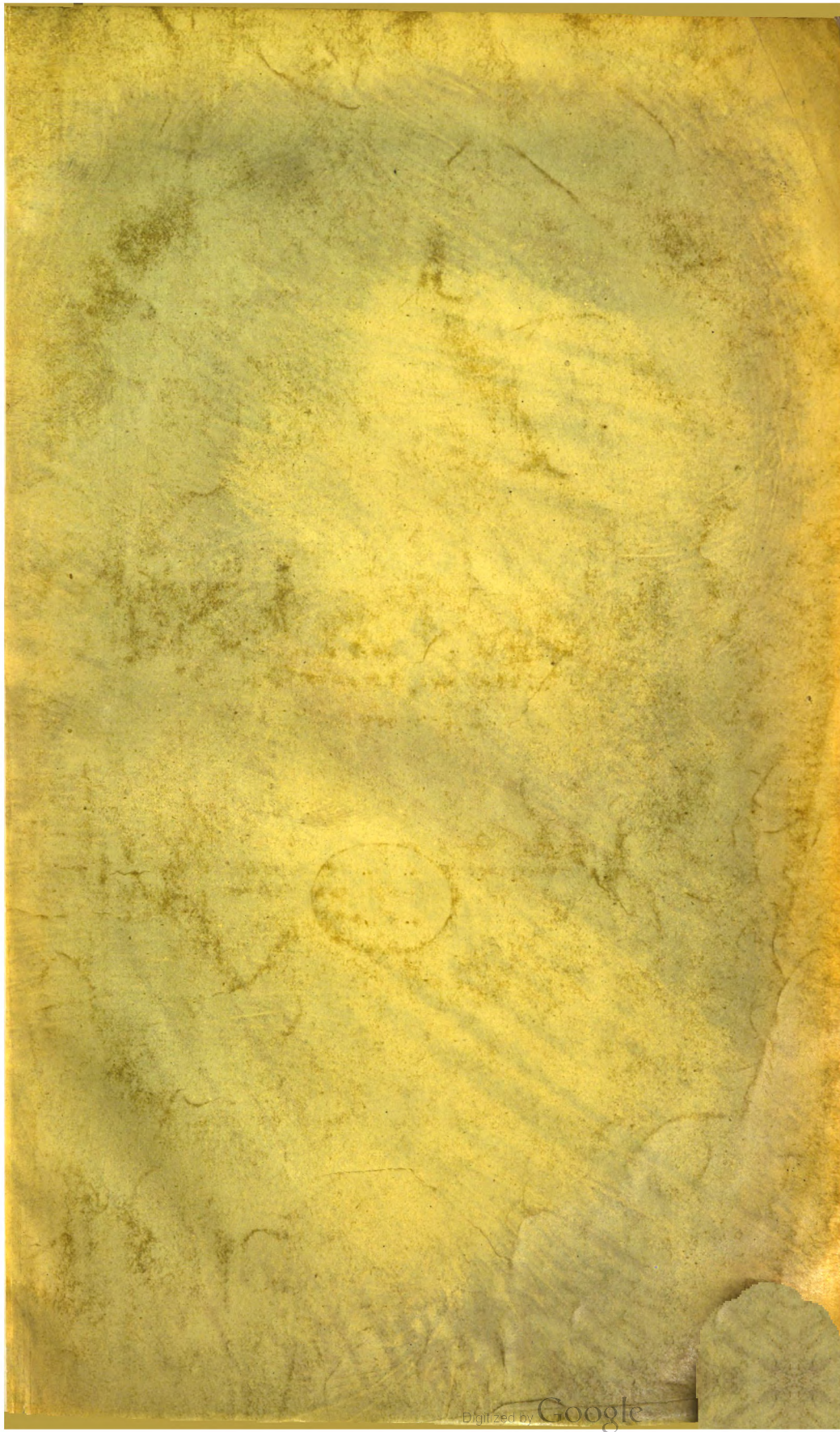
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NOTES ON THE ORDERS
OF THE
TEMPLE AND ST. JOHN

AND THE
JERUSALEM ENCAMPMENT, MANCHESTER,

COLLECTED BY
JOHN YARKER, JUN.,

P.M., P.M.MK., P.Z., P.E.C., T.P.T., R+.,

**Past Grand Vice-Chancellor of Cheshire, and Past Grand Constable, or Mareschal
of the Order in England; Member of the Masonic Archæological Institute;
Honorary Fellow of the London Literary Union;
&c., &c., &c.**

MANCHESTER :
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MDCCCLXIX.

"To follow foolish precedents, and wink
With both our eyes, is easier than to think."



TO
FRATER ALBERT HUDSON ROYDS,
GRAND COMMANDER OF LANCASHIRE,
DEPUTY GRAND COMMANDER OF WORCESTERSHIRE,
&c., &c., &c.,
THIS
IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

“It is, indeed, a blessing, when the *virtues*
Of noble races are hereditary ;
And do derive themselves from th’ imitation
Of virtuous ancestors.”

Grand Masters.

PALESTINE.

TEMPLE.

Brother	
1 Hugh de Payens	1118
2 Lord Robert de Crayon ...	1136
3 Everard de Barres	1146
4 Bernard de Tremelay ...	1151
5 Bertrand de Blanquefort ...	1153
6 Philip de Naplous	1167
7 Odo de St. Amand	1170
8 Arnold de Torrage	1179
9 Gerard de Riderfort	1185
10 Walter	1191
11 Robert de Sable, or Sabboil.	1191
12 Gilbert Horal, or Erail ...	1194
13 Terricus, or Thierry	1198
14 Philip du Plessis	1201
15 William de Chartres	1217
16 Peter(or Thomas) de Montagu	1219
17 Herman de Perigord	1233
18 William de Sonnac... ..	1244
19 Reginald de Vichier	1249
20 Thomas Berard	1257
21 William de Beaujeu	1273
22 Theobald de Gaudini	1275
23 James de Molay (the Martyr)	1298

FRANCE.

24 Johannes Marcus Larmenius	1314
25 Franciscus Thomas Theobaldus Alexandrinus ...	1324
26 Arnulphus de Braque	1340
27 Johannes Claromontanus ...	1347
28 Bertrandus du Guesclin...	1357
29 Johannes Arminiacus... ..	1381
30 Bernardus Arminiacus	1392
31 Johannes Arminiacus... ..	1419
32 Johannes Croyus	1451
33 Bernardus Imbaultius	1472
34 Robert Lenoncourtius	1478
35 Galeatius de Salazar	1497
36 Phillippus Chabotius	1516
37 Gaspardus de Salciaco Tavernensis	1544
38 Henry du Montemorenciaco.	1574
39 Carolus Valesius... ..	1615
40 Jacobus Ruscilius de Granceio	1651
41 Jacobus Henricus de Dura-forte, Deux de Duras ...	1681

(These last 18 G.M.'s are on the authority of the Charter of Transmission.)

ST. JOHN.

Brother	
1 Raymond du Puis	1118
2 Auger de Balben	1160
3 Arnaud de Comps	1163
4 Gilbert d'Assalit	1167
5 Gastus	1168
6 Aubert of Syria	1170
7 Roger de Moulin... ..	1177
8 Garnier de Naplous	1187
9 Ermengard Daps... ..	1187
10 Godfrey de Duisson	1191
11 Alphonso de Portugal... ..	1202
12 Jeffrey le Rat	1202
13 Guerin de Montagu	1208
14 Bertrand de Taxis	1230
15 Guerin de Montacute	1231
16 Bertrand de Comps... ..	1236
17 Peter de Villebride	1241
18 William de Chateaufneuf...	1244
19 Hugh de Revel	1259
20 Nicholas de Lorgue... ..	1278
21 John de Villiers	1289
22 Odon de Pius	1297
23 William de Villaret	1300

RHODES.

24 Fulke de Villaret	1307
25 Helion de Villaneuve	1319
26 Deodato de Gozon	1346
27 Peter de Cornillan	1353
28 Roger de Pius	1355
29 Raymond Berenger	1365
30 Robert de Julliac	1374
31 Juan Hernandez de Heredia	1376
32 Phillibert de Naillac	1396
33 Anthony Fluvian... ..	1421
34 John de Lastie... ..	1437
35 James de Milly	1454
36 Peter Raymund Zacosta...	1461
37 John Baptiste Ursini... ..	1464
38 Peter d'Aubusson	1476
39 Emeri d'Amboise... ..	1503
40 Guy de Blanchfort	1512
41 Fabrico Caretto	1513

FRANCE.

42 Philip Dux Ourlianensis...	1705
43 Louis Augustus Bourbon (Duke of Maine)	1724
44 Louis Henry Bourbon Condé	1737
45 Louis Francis Bourbon Conty	1741
46 Louis Hercules Timoleon (Duke de Cossé Brissac)...	1776
47 Claudius Mathaeus Radix de Chevillon	1792
48 Bernardus Raymundus Fabrè Palaprat	1804
49 Sir Sydney Smith	1838
50 Jean Marie de Raoul	1840

MALTA.

42 Philip Villiers de l'isle Adam	15
43 Peter du Pont	1534
44 Didier de St. Jaille... ..	1535
45 John d'Omedes	1536
46 Claude de la Sangle... ..	1553
47 John de la Valette	1557
48 Pietro de Monte	1568
49 John de la Cassière	1572
50 Hugh Loubenx de Verdala	1582
51 Martin Gazez	1595
52 Alof de Vignacourt... ..	1601
53 Mendez de Vasconcellos ...	1622
54 Anthony de Paule	1623
55 Paul Lascaris	1636
56 Martin de Redin	1657
57 Aunet de Clerment	1660
58 Raphael Cotoner	1660
59 Nicholas Cotoner... ..	1663
60 Gregory Caraffa	1680
61 Adrian de Vignacourt ...	1689
62 Raymond Perellos	1694
63 Mark Anthony Zondodari	1720
64 Manuel de Villena	1722
65 Raymond Despuig	1726
66 Emanuel Pinto de Fonsesca	1741
67 Francis Ximenes	1773
68 Emanuel de Rohan	1775
69 Ferdinand de Homespech	1797
(Under whom the Knights were dispersed over Europe.)	
70 The Emperor Paul of Russia	1798
71 John de Tommasi	1801

LIEUTENANTS OF THE MASTERY, ROME.

Guévara Suardo... ..	1805
André di Giovanni y Centellès	1814
Antoine Busca	1821
De Candida ... ..	...
Count Colloredo ... ..	...

Grand Priors, Masters, or Commanders of England.

TEMPLE.

Brother	
1 R. de Pointou	
2 Roscellinus de Fossa ...	
3 Richard de Hastings	1160
4 Richard de Mallebreach...	
5 Geoffrey Fitz-Stephen... ..	1180
6 Thomas Berard	1200
7 Almaric de St. Maur	1203
8 Alan Marcel	1224
9 Ambaraldus	1229
10 Robert Mountforde... ..	1234
11 Robert Sanford	1241
12 Amadeus de Morestello ...	1254
13 Himbert Peraut	1270
14 Robert Turville	1290
15 Guido de Foresta	1292
16 James de Molay	1293
17 Brian le Jay... ..	1295
18 William de la More (the Martyr)	1310

ST. JOHN.

Brother	
1 Garnier (or Wernier) de Neapolis	
2 Richard de Turk	
3 Ralph de Dynham or Dinant	
4 Gilbert de Vere	
5 Hugh d'Alneto or Danet ...	
6 Alan	
7 Robert (called the Treasurer)	
8 Theoderic de Nussa, or Nyssa	1237
9 Robert de Mauneby... ..	
10 Robert de Vere	1262
11 Peter de Hockham	1295
12 Simon Bocard	
13 Elias Singleton, or Smelton	
14 Stephen Fulburn... ..	
15 Joseph de Chauncy	
16 Walter	
17 William de Henley... ..	1284
18 Richard de Penley	1307
19 Robert de Dynham or Dinant	
20 William de Tottenham ...	1314
21 Thomas L'Archer	1329
22 Leonard de Tibertis	1329
23 Philip de Tame	1335
24 John de Pavely	1358
25 Robert de Hales	1371
26 John de Redington	1381
27 Walter de Grendon... ..	1400
28 William Hulles	1417
29 Robert Mallory	1433
30 Robert Boutil, or Bootle ...	1440
31 John Langstrother	1470
32 William Tornay	1471
33 John Weston	1476
34 John Kendal	1489
35 Thomas Docwra	1501
36 William Weston (died 1534)	1527
37 Thomas Tresham	1557
38 Richard Shelley	1566
39 Andrew Wyse	1593
40 Henry Fitz-James	1687

(In addition to these, thirteen nominal or Titular Grand Priors have been appointed by Papal brief; two of them, in 1591 and 1612, were during the lifetime of Andrew Wyse.)

Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Masters
OF THE
Order of the Temple under the Masonic Dispensation.
 (Since the revival of Grand Conclave.)

Admiral THOMAS DUNCKERLEY, July 24th, 1791

THOMAS, LORD RANCLIFFE, 1796-1800.

H.R.H. EDWARD, DUKE OF KENT.

Judge WALLER RODWELL WRIGHT, April 10th, 1809

H.R.H. FREDERICK, DUKE OF SUSSEX, August 6th, 1812

Colonel CHARLES KEMEYS KEMEYS TYNTE, April 3rd, 1846.

WILLIAM STUART, May 10th, 1861.

} H. R. H. Edward,
 Duke of Kent,
 Grand Patron.

NOTES ON THE TEMPLE AND ST. JOHN.

THE origin of the ceremonials of the early military fraternities is lost in the mist of antiquity; analogous rites, may, however, be traced amongst the ancient Teutonic, Celtic, Persian, and other allied races, but what is now known as Christian Knighthood, in its present form, is not of older date than the period when Christianity became the dominant religion.

The term Knight is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and signified servant, or soldier of the king; but the equivalent French term—*Chevalier*—is derived from *cheval*, equestrian accomplishments being more strictly insisted upon in France than in the land of the Angles. In Saxon times the ceremonials of Knighthood were in a great measure in the hands of the abbots and priests, and were therefore of an eminently religious character in England; but not so in France, where the rites still retained their old warlike character; regardless however of these differences in terms, usages, and ceremonials, the laws of chivalry strictly enjoined the virtues and courtesies of the order, which are at present thoroughly embodied in Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry, and required their strict observance amongst the Knights of all nations. It was common also for Knights to form brotherhoods-in-arms, in which they bound themselves by oath to share each other's good or bad fortune in common.

It is, however, more particularly to the Crusades, in which whole nations fastened to their cloaks the Red Cross of the Crucified one, that we are to look for the development of this our Order. These wars placed Godfrey de Bouillon upon the throne of Jerusalem. At this time was found to exist in the Holy City the small and pious hospital foundation, which subsequently gave birth to the noble Order of St. John. In the reign of Baldwin II., nine French Knights in 1118 formed a fraternity in arms for the safe escort of pilgrims, and in a few years became known as the Order of Knighthood of the Temple of Solomon, and poor fellow-soldiers of Jesus Christ. About the same period the hospital fraternity before referred to, having grown in favour as well as in riches, assumed the profession of arms, in addition to their former duties of providing for the sick and needy, and became known as the Order of Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, of Palestine, &c. The constitutions of the two orders were very similar; the names of their officers are found in our present Malta degree; but the Templars

styled their rulers and houses Preceptors and Preceptories; the Knights of St. John Commanders and Commanderies. They were divided into two principal orders or classes, and a fixed ceremonial of reception was drawn up by their first Grand Masters, and nearly identical in both Orders; the ritual, however, being varied to suit the duties of the two classes. First, the brothers of noble descent, who had received knightly honours; second, the lower class of men-at-arms, who from want of the advantages of birth were ineligible for knighthood. Taking rank between these was also a class of priests, or chaplains, who conducted their religious ceremonies. But the Templars refused admission to any one who had not already received the honour of knighthood, whilst the Knights of St. John conferred the dignity upon the noble novice, and even allowed him to enter the lower class of serving brothers and men-at-arms, until such time as he was prepared to take upon himself the vows of knighthood. These two great Orders, for such they became, of the Temple and St. John, with some others, fought and bled side by side in the East, until in A.D. 1291 they were expelled by the Saracens, and took refuge in Cyprus. Soon after this, Raymond Lulli, the pioneer of the Rosicrucians, advocated the union of all orders of knighthood, but Jacques de Molay, the Grand Master of the Templars, refused his consent before Pope Clement V.; and at length the large estates of the Templars caught the rapacious eye of Philip le Bel, of France, and the no less infamous Clement V., and the doom of the Order of the Temple was fixed. These monarchs suborned witnesses, who brought the most unfounded and damnable accusations against the valiant soldiers of the Cross, and at last the Order was perpetually dissolved by the Pope, and its estates conferred on the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, &c., who had conquered Rhodes in 1310. That venerable martyr, Jacques de Molay, the last Grand Master of the whole Order of the Temple, perished in the flames, March 11th, 1313. In England and Scotland their estates passed to the Knights of St. John between 1313-24, with whom many of the Templars, especially in the latter country, united themselves; others married and returned to lay occupations. The Order of the Temple was thus annihilated, but in Britain it seems to have been remembered in connection with its estates then appertaining to the Order of Knights Hospitallers of St. John, which thus came to represent St. John and the Temple. Under the name of the Order of Christ, however, the Priory of Portugal retained its property and constitution, and charged its Red Cross with a White one. But in 1552, the Crown fearing the power of the Knights, assumed the Grand Mastership, and in 1789 the Order was made to consist of six Grand Crosses, 450 Commanders, and an unlimited number of Noble Knights; even at the present day the dark cloak of its lower Militia is worn by all ranks in Portugal.

The Orders of the Temple and of St. John had established themselves in Britain as early as the commencement of the 12th century, though we know but little of their history in England, owing to the destruction of their records by Wat Tyler's mob; however, the Order of St. John maintained its position, strengthened by the forced union of the property of the two Orders, and in Scotland James IV. in 1488 confirmed by deed the property granted by his predecessors to the Knights of "St. John and the Temple" (*Sancto Hospitali de Jerusalem et fratribus eiusdem Militiae Templi Salamonis*), and their acquisition of Malta, in 1530, added an additional title to the name of this illustrious and exalted Order. In England, however, their power was waning. Henry VIII. seized their estates in 1534, and Sir William Weston, the Lord Prior of England, died of grief at the destruction of his Order. We are informed that in 1500, Freemasonry in its operative state was under the patronage of these Knights, and that Henry VII. was the Patron and Protector of both associations, but not until after the reformation and suppression must we look for any close connection, and owing to the jealousy of the Ancient Accepted Masons, who burnt their few records in 1721, little can now be ascertained. Queen Mary attempted a restoration of the Order of St. John in 1557, but the accession of Queen Elizabeth caused a second suppression in 1559. An attempt was also made in 1561 to break up the General Assembly of Freemasons, at York, under Sir Thomas Sackville, a namesake, or relative, of the last Prioress of Clerkenwell. In Scotland, the Order of St. John and the Temple had been continued by the election of David Seton as Grand Prior, and intriguers endeavoured to wrest Ireland from the British Crown and there establish the Order of St. John, and though in Scotland the Order continued itself as Templars, yet Seton retired to Germany in 1573, with a portion of his Scottish brethren, and died at Ratisbonne in 1591. On the accession of James I., in 1603, the English Masonic Lodges were frequented by men of letters and position, and the policy of attracting such initiates was followed by Charles I. and Charles II., both of whom patronised the Order. Laws were passed to bring all lodges of operative and speculative Masonry under one Grand Master, and those Brothers of the Rosy Cross, Protestant Knights Templar, and others, meeting in the Masonic General Assemblies of York and London may have contributed considerably to the development of Johannite Masonry. Stirling claims to have founded a Chapter of Templars on the death of David Seton, under patronage of James VI., but it is more particularly to 1686, under the sanction of the Scottish Chivalric Order,* that our traditions point for the revival, revision, and

* Dom Calmet records that Viscount Dundee was at this period Grand Master of the Order of Templars in Scotland, and states that he had received from the Titular Viscount the Grand Cross his brother wore, when he fell at Killiecrankie in 1689.

recognition of their Order of the Holy Royal Arch, and the Craft Noviciate as in character with their own lower Militia. This revisal is a key to all the rituals of Knights Templar, or Knights of St. John, who adopt the Masonic degrees, and ceremonially conveyed an allusion to the foundation of the Order in Palestine—1st. A pilgrimage to the head chapter at Jerusalem. 2nd. Application and reception as an armed novice, or esquire. 3rd. Reception as a Knight of St. John, and for the defence of Temple and Sepulchre. On this was added Knight of the Tabernacle or Templar Priest, a degree of 1686, and Knight Rosae-crucis, which may have been adopted as a Knightly version of the degree of Master Mason, thus completing a Chivalric Constitution similar to Craft Masonry, and the augmented Arch degrees. Soon after the date already mentioned, the followers of the Stuart family established a system of high grade masonry in France—and a Rose Croix warrant granted therefrom to certain London Knights in 1721 by James III.,* or the Pretender, is said to be in existence—but the Order of Templars was not included therein, and it is scarcely to be expected that our exiled Kings would venture to do this, as the French *Ordre du Temple* had been revived in 1705 by Philip of Orleans, at Versailles, the successor of the Duke de Duras, under a “Charter of transmission” from John Mark Larmenius, who had been appointed as his successor by Jacques de Molay.† In this order the *Superior Militia* was made to consist of the three grades of Companion, Commander, and Grand Cross, and comprised all consecrated Knights with their Esquires; and the *Inferior Militia*, the brethren admitted *propter artem*, and postulants for the honours of Chivalry. The candidate must be a gentleman of liberal education, and strict scrutiny takes place unless he be a Knight of Christ, a Teutonic Knight, or descendant of a Templar: for the rank of Novice Esquire, which precedes Knight-hood, he must produce proofs of nobility in the fourth generation.

In Scotland, John Graham, Viscount Dundee, was succeeded in the Grand Mastership of the Order of St. John and the Temple by the Earl of Mar, but the Order fell into abeyance, through the troubles of 1715, on the demission of the G.M.; but a small muster of ten Knights were assembled in September, 1745, under the Regency of the Duke of Athol at Holyrood House, when Prince Charles Edward was installed a Templar, elected Grand Master, and vowed he would

* The Rose Croix jewel is well known—the standard of James III. in 1715 was on green silk with buff fringe; the device, a *Pelican feeding her young*. Motto—*Tantum Valet Amor Regis et Patriæ*.

† In this charter Larminius says in 1324: “I place under ban the Scottish Templars for revolting from the Order, and together with their brethren of St. John of Jerusalem, spoilers of the Militia of the Temple (whom God in his mercy pity), exclude them from the circuit of the Temple, now and for ever. Therefore, I have appointed signs unknown to and out of the reach of the false brethren, to be orally delivered by fellow-soldiers, and in the manner that in the Grand Convent it has already been pleased to deliver them.”

restore the Temple higher than it was in the days of William the Lion: the terms in which this information is conveyed by the Duke of Perth, in a letter to Lord Ogilvie in the same year, shows the writer's acquaintance with the French revived order. Whilst at Derby, in December, 1745, Prince Charles Edward granted a warrant for the Longnor Lodge of Ancient Freemasons, as Grand Master, and many writers, amongst the rest the learned Brother Van Lennep, deny any *formal* connection betwixt the Templars and Freemasons prior to this date.* Further, April 15th, 1747, the Prince, to show his gratitude to the Masons of Artois, chartered in the city of Arras a "Primatial Sovereign Chapter of R+., under the distinguished title of 'Jacobite Scotland.'"

The history of the Jerusalem Encampment, the oldest in Lancashire, commences in 1786, but many old Freemasons believe that long prior to the issue of warrants, the Chivalric Orders were practised under the sanction of the blue lodges. Previously to about 1725, all degrees were conferred in Grand Lodge only, that is, the Grand Lodge was similar to our private Lodges, sometimes moveable, and possessing parental authority, hence it was gradually from this time that the modern private Lodges obtained the privilege of one degree after another, sometimes even from foreign centres, until the system of the Ancient Masons of last century was in full operation. The late venerable and esteemed Brother Dr. Oliver states that in 1786 the "York Brothers" recognised 25°—the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* states 22°—but this must be understood nominally only, counting the Rose Croix as the 18° of the Continental Masonic rite, and the Templar Ne Plus Ultra as the 25°. They would thus appear liberally to have recognised all degrees, and when they held a Grand Lodge they seem to have opened a Chapter or a Royal Encampment, &c., and to have closed them within a limited period. The ceremonies of the first three degrees presented considerable differences to the present system: they were Christian, and named Johannite Masonry, and meetings were held in the Crypt under York Minster, and their lectures state that "there are three craft degrees received under different appellations," *i.e.*, in different countries. It will be observed that in the copy of the petition for the warrant of the Jerusalem Encampment, Lodge No. 39 is mentioned. The minute book of this Lodge is in possession of the Encampment, and the By-laws bear the signature of Laurence Dermott, about 1757, so that it was constituted by the seceding or Ancient Grand Lodge of England.† This

* The statement in regard to the Longnor Lodge is made on the authority of Brother Millward, of Longnor, a member of the Lodge of Reconciliation, in 1813, by Mr. Sleigh, in "Notes and Queries," of July 17th, 1869; and Brother Van Lennep's paper is translated in the Freemason's Quarterly of 1848. The term "Encampment" seems to point in this direction.

† At the date here mentioned the Grand Lodge of York had been dormant for many years, but was revived by some of its old members, with Brother Drake as its Grand Master. Preston gives a list of its Grand Masters, from 1705, and Dermott states that at that period, and after its revival, it adhered to the ancient ceremonies.

body first make their appearance as protesting against the continued innovations of the London Grand Lodge of 1717, and they were recognised by the Grand Lodge of all England at York, as the representatives of what was termed Ancient Masonry in the South.* A few years later Baron Hunde, in 1754, established Templar Encampments in Germany, claiming to have originated with the Scottish Templars, who, he asserted, under the Bruce, had connected themselves with the Freemasons' Lodges, in 1314.†

Lodge No. 39, of the Duke of Athol's Grand Lodge, united with the Lodge of Fortitude, No. 87, before the union of the "Ancient" and "Modern" Craft Grand Lodges in 1813, and the Jerusalem Encampment has a Bible with the following inscription in gilt, surrounded with Masonic Symbols, "Fox Lodge, No. 99;" on the fly leaf the inscription, "The gift of Brother William Jennings to the Fox Lodge, A.D. 1768." On the following leaf, "This Bible formerly belonged to the Lodge of Fortitude, 87, and for the future

without adding or diminishing. Brother Hughan extracts the following from his copy of Dr. d'Assigny's pamphlet of 1744, quoted by Brother Dermott in his Constitutions. Speaking of York, page 16, he says:—"I am informed in that city is held an Assembly of Master Masons, under the title of Royal Arch Masons, who as their qualifications and excellencies are superior to others, they receive a larger pay than working masons."

*Dr. Oliver gives particulars of three grades of Knights of St. Andrew, which he states Chevalier Ramsay proposed, between 1730 and 1740, to the modern Grand Lodge, as a substitute for the other degrees, the traditions of which they embody. The first degree was an elucidation of the Holy Name; the second, its history from the time of Enoch; and the third taught the establishment of his Order by the Templars. These degrees form a part of the Swedish rite, under which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been admitted. The philosophic Ramsay became a proselyte of the celebrated Fenelon, a member of the *Ordre-du-Temple*. There is no contemporaneous authority for Brother Oliver's statement, and the whole account coming, about 1757, from the moderns is very unsatisfactory.

† English Freemasonry was a speculative system before Scottish Freemasonry. Elias Ashmole, the Rosicrucian, was initiated in 1646, and attended a Lodge at London in 1682, when many non-operatives were initiated; Aubrey alludes to there being several Lodges in several counties, and says that in 1691 Sir C. Wren was adopted at St. Paul's. Sir Richard Steele mentions Freemasonry in 1709, and afterwards became a member of the "Ancient" body. But the establishment of the G.L. of 1717 brought Masonry into notice, and led Brother Anderson to inaugurate his view in Edinburgh in 1722, up to which time Scottish Freemasonry maintained its exclusively operative character, though they admitted gentlemen or "Geometrical Masons," and the minutes show that but two degrees were conferred by private Lodges—the entering Apprentices and passing Fellows-of-Craft—who received a mark. A Master Mason, under the old system, seems to have been one who employed Fellows-of-Craft, and if these Masters and the Chair Masters of Lodges had ceremonies, they must (as stated in the G.L. Constitutions of 1717) have been conferred in the ancient General Assemblies. The Royal Order of Scotland, H.R.M. and R.S.Y.C.S., was founded, 1736, when the craft established a Grand Lodge on the English Modern system. It may have been identical with the French rite, whilst York and Stirling adopted St. John and the Temple, and then superadded the Rosy Cross; but the true reason of the difference can only be solved by future research.

it is ordered that it shall belong to the Tabernacle of the Priestly Order, for the use of the same and the first pillar;" of which degree more hereafter.

The first proceeding of the founders of the Jerusalem Encampment was the formation of a code of By-laws, twelve in number, and which are entered in the first minute book with the signature of every member admitted down to 1816. These alone are a curiosity in their way, and no doubt suited to the position of the Order in Manchester at that period; they are as follows:—

"Rules and Orders, which are punctually to be observed and kept by the Most Ancient and Honourable K.T. of the R.E. in Manchester, Lancashire.

We, the R.G.C., the S.G.C., the J.G.C., and the rest of the H.K.T. of this R.E. have mutually agreed to the following articles made the 6th day of June, A.D. 1786, A.C.K. 1754, A.L. 5790.

1ST.

That there shall be a R.E. held at any convenient house in Manchester or elsewhere in the County of Lancashire, as shall be agreed upon by the three G.C. and the other members, and shall continue at that house so long as the members of the R.E. shall think proper.

2ND.

That the R.E. shall consist of the R.G.C., the S.G.C., and the J.G.C., or their substitutes, together with as many members, all S.K.T., as shall be consistent with good harmony, and for carrying on the work of their G.G.C.

3RD.

That there shall be a box provided and kept with three locks, to contain the warrant and other materials of the R.E., which box shall be lodged at the house where the R.E. meet, and the keys thereof shall be kept one by each G.C.

4TH.

That the time of meeting shall be on the third Tuesday in every calendar month, at six o'clock in the evening, and to sit till nine, when the B.S.K.T. shall attend and be clothed in their proper habiliments and insignia, and shall deposit one shilling each, eightpence of which shall pay the expenses of the night, and the other fourpence shall be appropriated as a general fund for the use of the R.E.

5TH.

That if any member of the R.E. be absent thirty minutes after the appointed time of meeting he shall be fined one penny, and if absent the whole night he shall pay sixpence, fourpence of which shall go towards the expenses, and the other twopence shall belong to the general fund; but if the absent member shall withhold a key so that the business of the R.E. be considerably impeded or omitted during the whole night through such neglect he shall pay one shilling, that is equal to a present member, which shall in likewise be appropriated to the same uses, but if any G.C. be absent and give an approved reason why he could not attend, having previously sent his key by a B.S.K.T. so that no business is impeded, he shall stand at the discretion of the present members of the R.E., as shall every S.K.T. also being absent, and giving an approved reason why he could not attend. (Addition agreed to 19th October, 1819.) That the officers of the Encampment, viz., the R.G.C., the 1st Captain and 2nd Captain, if absent half-an-hour after the time specified in the notice for any meeting shall be fined one shilling each.

6TH.

That all high offices of this R.E. shall be filled once every year by an election according to the ancient usages practised in all ages and nations heretofore, which election shall take place on the third Tuesday in June in every year, but no one

shall be chosen into the Highest office of R.G.C. through favour and affection, but such as by their known skill and merit are deemed worthy and capable of filling the same, and have also by legal rotation passed through the two lower places of G.C.'s, but to the end that a regular succession of G.C. may be kept up in order to perpetuate the duration of the R.E., whosoever, being properly qualified and chosen as above, refuseth the place of G.C. shall be fined 2s. 6d., to be applied to the increase of the General Fund, and a new G.C. shall be elected in his room.

7TH.

That if any member of this R.E. shall so far unknight himself as to curse, swear, offer to lay wagers, speak disrespectfully of those S.K.T., whether absent or present, who ought to be much in his esteem, or be guilty of any other unsocial word or action not mentioned in this article, he shall be fined at the discretion of the present members of the R.E., and his fine become a part of the General Fund.

8TH.

That any B.S.K.T. desiring to become a member of this R.E., if he be found worthy and is properly qualified he shall be admitted, but no Brother Freemason though ever so worthy shall be admitted a member of this R.E. unless upon due examination he shall be found to have passed through the following important requisites [here upwards of a line is erased in a fresher ink] and has then, but not till then, been initiated into the R.A., and after that made a K.T., in this case he may be admitted into the R.E.; but if upon examination it be found that he was made R.A. without such regular passing the chair, or that he has been made a K.T. before a R.A. Mason, in this case he must have his irregular steps regulated by re-passing in due form, or being re-made according to the order prescribed in this article, and then he may be admitted into the R.E.

9TH.

That if any worthy Brother qualified as above be desirous of being admitted into the R.E., he shall if made or re-made a K.T. pay the sum of 10s. 6d. (on Nov. 24th, 1802, the fee was raised to £1. 11s. 6d.), but if he be a legal K.T. before, and is desirous to become a member of the R.E., he shall, upon paying 5s. 3d. and conforming himself to these rules, be admitted a member thereof, but if upon examination he prove to be deficient in the R.A. he must apply to the R.A.C. and conform himself to their rules, by undergoing what they require, or he cannot be admitted a member of the R.E.

10TH.

That the proper habiliments and insignia of the Order be had by every member of the R.E., according to the place he fills therein as soon as may be after he becomes a member of the same, and that such habiliments and insignia shall be worn by each member in his place in the R.E., and at no other times, except by an express order under which we sit, or by a mutual consent of the members of this R.E., or at the interment of an H.K.T. (and that for these reasons, lest a too frequent use thereof should cause the unknowing multitude to slight such things as they would revere if seldom seen, or lest the unworthy part of Freemasons should be thereby induced to search for the reasons thereof in an underhand way, or lest any one should thereby be stirred up to offer clandestinely to gain admittance into the R.E.), and the offending Brother or Brothers shall not only stand the censure of the R.E., but shall also pass through and suffer the penalty inflicted on him for such offence.

11TH.

That all dues, fines, &c., whether specified in the foregoing article or required at discretion, shall be deposited in the box, and become a part of the general stock, and shall be appropriated to the uses of the R.E., which uses shall at any time be determined and put in execution by the mutual or major voice of the members of the R.E., as shall be at that time agreed upon.

12TH.

That this R.E. shall continue so long as three members remain which are capable of filling the places of the G.C., and no one shall at any time propose the breaking-up thereof for any private gain or self-emolument whatever, but each B.S.K.T. shall do all things for the good of the whole in general, and of each individual in particular, so long as he is capable so to do.

Glory be to God on High."

(Here follow the Signatures.)

The next document, on a loose sheet of foolscap, is a copy of the petition for the Warrant, and is as follows:—

"To the Right Worshipful The Grand Master of all England, The Grand Wardens, and the rest of the Brethren of the Grand Lodge.

The Humble Petition of John Hassall, Joseph Carter, and John Watson, Knight Templars, most humbly sheweth:—

That your petitioners, being inhabitants of the town of Manchester, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, and there being no Royal Encampment of Knight Templars in this town and neighbourhood, and your petitioners having a great desire of assembling and holding one in due and legal form, and having connected themselves with a sufficient number of Knight Templars to hold the same, but having no authority so to assemble and form, we therefore, your petitioners, most humbly beg that you would be pleased to grant us such authority, power, warrant, or constitution so to assemble, form, and sit, and also to give sanction to our other proceedings under the same, according to the ancient usages peculiar to such Order, and that such warrant may be obtained with all convenient speed, in doing which you will confer the greatest obligation, Gentlemen and Brethren, on us, who are with all due deference, your Right Worshipfuls most obedient and humble servants and brethren,

JOHN HASSALL, JOSEPH CARTER, JOHN WATSON, &c., &c., &c.
Manchester, June 11th, 1786. No. 39."

The following letter accompanied the Petition, and is copied on the second leaf of the sheet of foolscap:—

"Manchester, June 11th, 1786.

Sir,—If you please to attend at the Grand Lodge in York, and lay the annexed petition before them, and desire to know if a K.T. warrant may be obtained, if it may let it be done with all convenient speed, and send us a letter as soon as you can to let us know when we may expect it; and if Mr. Sinclair could bring the warrant down with him when he comes to Manchester Sessions it would do well, and he should be satisfied for his trouble, or if it could be sent by the Manchester coach well-secured before that time, and if the Grand Lodge could tell us how to send the money for the warrant or who to pay it to here, that they might receive it at York, or if Mr. Sinclair's taking it with him when he returns from Manchester Session would be acceptable, or any of these ways, or any other that the Grand Lodge thinks best, would be complied with, and you would much oblige your humble servant and brethren,

JOHN HASSALL, JOSEPH CARTER, JOHN WATSON.

Direct for John Hassall, Boodle-street, Manchester."

There is nothing to show how the important question of money matters was arranged, except the Treasurer's account, who on the 26th of September charges £2. 2s. for warrant, and £2s. 2s. for expenses to York.

B

The next record we have of the Encampment is the minute of the first meeting, which is here copied entire :—

“Transactions and minutes of the R.E. No. 15. Now held at Manchester.

On the memorable 17th day of October, A.D. 1786.
A.C.K. 1754. A.L. 5790.

We, S. John Hassall, R.G.C., S. Joseph Carter, S.G.C., and S. James Ashton, J.G.C., being properly delegated and authorised by the G.G.C. of the G.R.E. of ALL England, held at York, together with the following brethren, all S.K.T.—that is, John Watson, Richard Hunt, Patrick Lawlor, John Hardman, and James Cooper—proceeded to open the G.R.E. aforesaid, in which was opened and read the warrant of the R.E., No. 15, when the said R.E. was by a most surprising feat of C.C. legally and solemnly constituted as the First and Premier R.E. of S.K.T. in all Lancashire, and the G.C. thereof installed and invested; and after, receiving the proper charges, and all due honours paid to the G.G.C. the same was closed within the limited time and during the pleasure of the G.G.C. when the R.E., No. 15, was opened an encounter passed through, and after all proper defensive precautions taken the same was closed, and the K. retired in good order.

JOHN HASSALL, R.G.C.
JOSEPH CARTER, S.G.C.
JAMES ASHTON, J.G.C.”

The warrant here mentioned was written by Brother Blanchard, the Secretary of the Grand Lodge at York, on a sheet of parchment, and is as follows—the seal has been suspended by a ribbon from the bottom of the parchment, and an incision left in the frame for it to hang out, but has been broken off, with the ribbon, and lost :—

No. 15.

EDWARD WOLLEY, G.G.C.

“In the Name of the Most Glorious Self-existing Lord God,—

We for the time being the G.G.C. of the G.R.E. of All England held at York, do by the power and authority vested in us from the earliest ages of C.K., and derived to us from the successors of that worthy S.K.T., S.G.B., the first C.K. of Jerusalem, in our great love to the Order of S.K.T. and in compliance with the humble petition of Sir John Hassall, Sir Joseph Carter, and Sir James Ashton, and others, all S.K.T., praying our authority, constitution, and warrant, to hold a R.E. of S.K.T. in Manchester, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, or elsewhere, do grant this our warrant for holding such R.E. in any convenient place in Manchester aforesaid, or elsewhere in the same county, according to the ancient usages and customs of all legal R.E. and they and their successors, always observing due subordination and acknowledgment, are hereby authorised and empowered to hold a R.E. of S.K.T., and to continue it by succession to perpetual ages, and by the authority so vested in us, we do hereby nominate and constitute our T. and W.B.B. all S.K.T. John Hassall, Joseph Carter, and James Ashton to be present G.C. thereof, each in order as named, and we do hereby invest them with full power to nominate and install their succeeding G.C., and those their succeeding G.C., and so on in perpetual succession; and such G.C. from time to time are hereby empowered and authorised by their known and secret methods, to make and admit such worthy brethren S.K.T. as are regularly and properly qualified to receive such Order and Dignity, and also to receive into their R.E. such as were worthy and regular S.K.T. before, and to expel from their R.E. such as by their dishonourable behaviour unknigh themselves, or merit expulsion, and also to convene the K. of the R.E. at their pleasure and when right shall require it, and likewise to deliver certificates to all worthy S.K.T., and we the G.G.C. aforesaid by this our warrant and constitution, ratifying and confirming all your legal acts

do hereby reserve to ourselves and our successors of this G.R.E. full power and authority to abrogate and recall this constitution whenever by indefensible actions or neglect, the R.E. to be held in pursuance hereof, becomes irregular or obnoxious to the Ancient Order of C.K.

Given in our G.R.E. under our hands, and the seal thereof, this 10th day of October, A.D. 1786, A.C.K. 1754, A.D. 5786.

WM. BLANCHARD, G.S."

JOHN PARKER, S.G.A.C.
GEO. KITSON, J.G.A.C.

The following is a copy of a letter on a loose sheet of paper :—

" Manchester, November 1st, 1786.

Most Honourable G.G.C.,—

We, the K.T. of the R.E., No. 15, do with all due submission write to acquaint you that on Tuesday evening, the 17th of October last, such of us as were delegated and authorised by you proceeded to open the G.R.E. of All England, in which we broke open and read your warrant, constituted our R.E. and installed our G.C., and after the due honours paid you we closed the same in proper time, and with Good Harmony, after which we opened our R.E. No. 15, and passed through its necessary requisites, and do now make a return of the names of the S.K.T. that at present form our R.E., these are S. John Hassall, R.G.C., S. Joseph Carter, S.G.C., S. James Ashton, J.G.C., S. John Watson, S. Richard Hunt, S. Patrick Lawlor, S. John Hardman, and S. James Cooper, these eight names we beg you to insert in your Grand Registry, and shall make proper succeeding returns for any new acquisition [and your immediate decisive answer to the following questions agitated amongst us is desired, if a man who is an Ancient Mason in the three first degrees, regularly passed the chair, made A.M. and S.K.T., but sitting under a modern warrant, may be accepted in our R.E., your speedy answer to this will oblige yours, &c.]

Please to direct for J. Hassall, G.C., at Mr. William Goodall's, the Fleece Tavern, Old Shamble, Manchester, our R.E. being now kept there."

The portion in brackets has the pen drawn through but is distinctly readable. The next meeting of the Encampment was on the 21st November, 1786,

"When S. John Bagshaw made application, from 157, under the sanction of Glasgow, to become a member, who we re-made, and, after an encounter, closed the R.E. and the K. retired in good order."

No explanation is given as to the re-making of the Glasgow knight, but the presumption is, that he was deficient in the Arch or some other qualification required by the By-laws.*

* The Arch or Red Cross degree appears, however, to be of old date in Scotland, for a correspondent of the *Freemasons' Magazine*, speaking of the "Stirling Rock Chapter" (1861, page 316), says :—

"It has been believed that the ceremonial of the Royal Arch was imported from the East by the Crusaders, and worked up thereafter as a masonic degree. We are more strengthened in this idea by having seen two rudely-engraved brass plates, about 9in. long, by 3in. broad. The age of these plates is unknown, but they can scarcely be more modern than the beginning or middle of the seventeenth century. The one plate has reference to the first two degrees. On one side are the symbols of the apprentice degree, while the other has those of the fellow craft. On the other plate one side is devoted to the M.M. degree, and on the obverse, at the top, are certain symbols, with the inscription 'REDD CROS OR ARK;' at the

From 1786 the Encampment met monthly, had a large number of visitors, and generally admitted candidates at every meeting, a lecture was also given monthly, but there is so little of general interest in the minutes, owing to the great objection the old Masons had to commit anything to writing.

" March 20th, 1788. Sir John Hassall continued R.G.C. Sir Richard Hunt, S.G.C., to pass the chair, and received the G.G. Sir Patrick Lawlor, S.G.C. Sir Wm. Goodall, J.G.C.—Oct. 2nd, 1789. The 8th article abolished as to qualification for admission.—June 3rd, 1790. Sir David Torr chosen R.G.C. (Up to this period the chair had been occupied by Sir John Hassall.) This night it was resolved to remove to Brother Henry Hall's, the sign of the 'Grapes' in Tib Lane.—Sept. 12th, 1790. The Royal Encampment met at the house of Sir Jacob Wilde's, having no other convenience, a little after seven o'clock, and not thinking proper to open, the majority agreed to the removal of the Encampment to the house of Mr. William Young, in the New Market, in Manchester.—April 10th, 1791. The evening spent with no pleasure on account of the absence of Sir John Hassall, as then had he been present to have answered such questions on different natures belonging to the Temple.—July 10th, 1791. Sir Thomas Overton chosen R.G.C."

bottom are a series of concentric arches, which might be mistaken for a rainbow, were there not a key-stone on the summit, indicative of an arch. In addition to what has already been described, on this side of the plate are, enclosed in a border, divided into three equal divisions, certain other inscriptions, with the respective names of 'Sepulchre,' 'Knights of Malta,' and 'Knights Templars.' No minute book seems to have been kept up till 1743, or if kept, it has been lost, or perhaps carried away during the rebellion of 1745."

The Lodge to which this Chapter is attached is said to have been patronised by James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, and to have had a Chapter of Templars about 1590. The Red Cross degree, in some versions, is so similar to the old Arch degree, that it is possibly the older name of the Royal Arch of the Ancient Grand Lodge in the South. Half a century ago, the "Mysterious Red Cross of Babylon" was conferred at Warrington, and they have still the minutes, and the version referred to the time of Daniel and the vision of Belshazzar. I am told on respectable authority, that at Eastwood, near Todmorden, they have separate York warrants authorising them to confer a Red Cross degree; as also the K.T., the Priestly Order, Rose Croix, and other degrees.

Addison says that in one of the houses of the French Templars was found a copper medallion (which seems to have been suspended from the neck by a chain) bearing, *within a circle, two equilateral triangles, in the centre of which is a second circle, containing the Lamb of the Order of the Temple holding the banner in its forepaw.* It has been stated that the pass of the French Holy Royal Arch Brethren, in 1270, was required by the Order of St. John, then in Palestine. This theory of the Knightly origin of the Arch degree is above a century old. Slightly differenced the foregoing symbol was used by the Rosicrucians and Alchemists. A similar degree to our present R.A. seems to be alluded to as the "5th Order" in the "*Rawlinson Papers*," under date of 1724, when the press brought charges of Rosicrucianism against the London Lodges.

Brother Dr. H. B. Leeson, 33°, states that the 37th clause of the Constitutions approved by the English Grand Lodge on St. John's Day, 1720, and printed at Brussels in 1722, enacts:—"All the Masters of Lodges, Knights elected Kadosh, Superintendents, Knights of Palestine, Princes of Jerusalem, Masons of the Secret, Elus Eccosais, Knights elected of St. Andrew, Ancient Masters of the Royal Arch, Officers of the Grand Lodge, Masters, Companions, Apprentices, and all Masons in general, are expressly commanded to acknowledge and recognise these present statutes, regulating all the privileges of the Grand Elected Knights, K.H."—*Free-masons' Magazine*, 1862, page 78.

Other warrants were applied for, from York, this year, as the following copy is among the loose papers :—

“Extract of letter dated July 8th, 1791, taken by J. H.—‘Mr. Hassall: At my return from a journey I received yours, and am sorry you have been so long disappointed of your warrants, the illness of our G.M., the death of our Brother Clubley, and the absence of our Deputy G., who has been long in London, is the reason of our delay. Brother Wolley I am told will soon return, and as our G.M. is a little better, I hope very soon we shall hold a Chapter and a R.E., and then the Secretary will have orders to prepare and send you the warrants. You may be certain of my assistance, being your faithful brother, GEORGE KITSON, of York.’”

No doubt the warrants alluded to were the other degrees before and after-mentioned as connected with the Order. Whether or not, however, the warrants were ever issued to *this* Encampment it is impossible at present to say. No care whatever has been taken by it to preserve its records; the minute-book of 1786 was found in a box of Arch furniture, at the Masonic Rooms, the loose documents were obtained by the writer at the house of a brother, and the original warrant of 1786 turned up accidentally at Warrington in 1863, and at the suit of the writer was restored to the Encampment by Bro. H. B. White, W.M. of the Lodge of Lights; the bearer of the document to the Encampment being the Rev. James Nixon Porter, who was constituted an Honorary Member, and a vote of thanks passed to the Lodge and its W.M. It is supposed that the document had been carried to Warrington by Lodge “St. John,” which met at the “Grapes Inn,” Manchester, about 1818, removed to Warrington, and, about 1830, united with the “Lodge of Lights;” there was however formerly an Encampment which met at Warrington, some of the members being also members of the Manchester Encampment, and it may have found its way thus.

The last Grand Master, of the Stuart family—Prince Charles Edward—died at Rome in 1788, and it is very doubtful whether the ancient “Druidical Lodge,” as it has been styled, ever met again at York, for in the year 1791 Brother Thomas Dunckerley organised a Grand Conclave at London; he was a “Modern” Mason who obtained admission among the “Ancients,” made many innovations in the body of Masonry, and formed the first Grand Chapter and Conclave of the Arch and Temple, which, under the “Ancient” system appear to have been ruled by the same Grand Master as the Craft degrees. Sir Knt. Dunckerley was a member of the Baldwin Camp at Bristol, from whom in the first place he received his election of Grand Master, and in two months he was at the head of eight Encampments. In 1791 he appointed Bro. Captain Thomas Dixon, of the “Redemption,” York, as the first Provincial Grand Commander of the Northern district, comprising five counties; this brother’s name appears as one of the “Jerusalem” visitors. The Bristol Camp claims to date from a remote period. They have “a document engrossed on parchment and bearing the seal of the order

of Knights Templars, Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and Knights of Malta, of the Knights Rosae Crucis, and of the Grand Elected Knights Kadosh, dated from our castle at Bristol, the 20th day of December, 1780,* and it refers to a previously existing document, which is styled a CHARTER OF COMPACT. It will be seen hereafter that the higher degrees, above alluded to, were worked by this, and other Encampments, such as the Encampment at Hull, as the minutes of 1802 of the Minerva Lodge mentions the Templar Order and the "*Old English Herodim or Orange Masonry*." The Ark, Link, and Mark, were given, Sir Knt. Dunckerley having been elected Grand Master of these Orders. It is not probable that any very serious alteration was made in the working of the ceremonies of the Order, though, in the Jerusalem Encampment, alterations in the title, officers, &c., becomes apparent from this time. The Templar Warrants also included the Rose Croix, &c., and the G.M. seems to have altered the title to "*Knights Templar of St. John of Jerusalem*," at times adding also the word "*Masonic*," whilst the York Masons, owing to the difference in their constitution as a parental authority, granted separate warrants for every degree or order they recognised. With this digression I now return to the Minutes of the Encampment.

"March 19th, 1792. The Royal Encampment met at two o'clock this afternoon, when Sir Thomas Taylor was installed R.G.C. of the Royal Encampment at Hollinwood, Sir John Booth S.G.C., and Sir William Garlie J.G.C.—May 13th, 1792. Sir John Watson chosen R.G.C. An emergency or yearly meeting called on Trinity Sunday."

(Here two leaves have been torn out of the Minute Book.)

* Brother R. W. Little, of London, writes me:—"I am in possession of a diagram about 110 years old, in which the Masonic degrees are stated as follows: Symbolical or the Craft, 3; Master of the Architecture, 1; Master of the Royal Arch, 1; Master of the Rosae Crucis, or triple +, 1, Master of the Encampment, H.R.D.M., T.P., 1; Master of the Kadosh, Palestine, 1; Master of the Red Cross, Physical, Philosophical, and Moral, or the last. It is headed Consecrated Free and Accepted Knight Masons—Sir W. Hannam, Knight Grand Elected Dep. Master."

Bro. Thomas Dunckerley, G.M., in a "Sketch of the Knights Templar," says:—"Six millions of people, of different nations, united and vowed to conquer Jerusalem; they wore the Calvary Cross on the shoulder, and as the Emperor Constantine the Great had in 313 seen the Red Cross in the air, *In hoc signo vinces*, they took that motto and the word for charging the enemy, *Dieu le veut*. . . . Many Royal Arch Masons and Knights of the Eastern Star . . . had built a church . . . dedicated to St. John of Jerusalem, and when that city was taken by Godfrey of Bouillon, A.D. 1103, he gave the care of the Holy Sepulchre to the Knights of the Eastern Star with the additional title of Knights Rosa Crucis . . . In A.D. 1118 King Baldwin II. instituted the Order of Knights Templar of St. John of Jerusalem in which he incorporated seven Knights Rosa Crucis . . . After the ninth crusade, A.D. 1272, the institution of Knights of the East and West was established . . . King Edward I. dubbed them Knights of the Temple of Palestine . . . The origin and history of the seventh degree or Knights Kadosh may not be written."

"April 14th, 1793. The business affixed was that five nominated were to see Mr. Singelair (Sinclair?) the week following. The above business causes a meeting of emergency."

Which is not minuted, and in July the expenses of a brother were paid to York; perhaps all this refers to the warrants applied for in 1791.

"May 10th, 1793. A dinner ordered on Trinity Sunday at two o'clock. Sir Thomas Lithgoe chosen R.G.C.—July 13th, 1794. The following brethren elected on May 11th, was this night installed in proper form: Sir J. Hewitt, R.G.C., S. Moses Fry, S.G.C., S. B. Ronchetti, J.G.C.—Oct. 12th, 1794. It was unanimously agreed this night that this R.E. shall come under the Royal Grand Encampment of London, held under His Royal Highness Prince Edward, Brother Dunckerley Acting Grand Master, and Brother Torr was ordered to consult Brother Barlow on the action, and if he thinks proper to order a warrant as soon as possible.—Jan. 4th, 1795. Brother S. Torr and Brother Lithgoe having given in their report, it was ordered that Brother Torr should write to Brother Dunckerley on the subject.—March 15th, 1795. Brother Sir David Torr having received a letter from our R.W. Grand Commander, which was very satisfactory to the Encampment, it was unanimously agreed that Brother Torr should write by the next post to Brother Dunckerley for a warrant of constitution.—April 12th, 1795. It being election night, Brother Moses Fry was chosen R.G.C., Sir Baptist Ronchetti S.G.C., and S. William Morris J.G.C. Ordered that all the Sir Knights dine on Trinity Sunday."

July 12th, 1795.—The following new warrant was produced at the meeting of the Encampment:—

"THOMAS DUNCKERLEY. 

[Seal.]


Initium Sapiente Amor Domine.

In the Name of the Grand Architect of the Universe.
In the East of London, a place full of light, where
reigneth silence and peace, but the darkness comprehendeth it not.

To those whom it may concern. GREETING:—

Know ye, that we Thomas Dunckerley, of Hampton Court Palace, in the County of Middlesex, Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master of the Royal, Exalted, Religious, and Military Orders of H.R.D.M. K.O.D.S.H. Grand Elected Knights Templar of St. John of Jerusalem, &c., under the patronage of His Royal Highness PRINCE EDWARD, having received a petition from Sir David Torr, and several Noble Knights residing at and near the town of Manchester, humbly requesting a patent of constitution to open a Conclave or Chapter of Encampment under our sanction at the Grapes Inn, Manchester aforesaid, we do hereby constitute and appoint the said Sir David Torr, of Manchester, our Deputy for opening and conducting the said Conclave or Chapter of Encampment, at the Grapes New Market Inn, at Manchester, and do hereby grant to the said Sir David Torr, and the other Noble Knights petitioners and their successors full power and authority to assemble on the second Sunday in January, April, July, and October, to install Knights Templars, &c., at their field of Encampment aforesaid, or at such other time and place as they and their successors, with the consent of us and our successors for the time being, shall appoint. With such power and privileges, prerogative, and immunities, as do from ancient usage and of right belong to regularly established Conclaves or Chapters, and to Noble Knights of the Order, subject nevertheless to the ancient statutes and ordinances of our predecessors, or

that may hereafter be enacted by us and our successors in a Grand and Royal Conclave.

CHARLES COLLINS,  Given at London aforesaid, in our Grand Field of Encampment, this 20th day of May, Anno Lucis 5799, Anno Domini 1795, Anno Ordinis 677, Anno Cædis 481. WILLIAM HANNAM, Acting Grand Master."

Shortly after this Sir Thomas Dunckerley died, and was succeeded in the Grand Mastership of the Order by the Right Honorable Thomas Lord Raneliffe, of Portman Square, London. We have seen that under the authority of York, the Encampments granted their own certificates, copies of which of later date will appear, but from 1791 regular returns were required and certificates issued by the Grand Conclave of London, the charge for registration and certificate being 5s. These certificates are headed with a small geometrical engraving, a modified form of which is yet found on the Irish certificate, and contains the Maltese Cross, Double-headed Eagle, Interlaced Triangles, Three Crossed Swords, Six Banners, the Secret Cypher of the Order, &c. They are as follows :—

"In the name of the Holy and undivided Trinity.
(*The Engraving.*)

T.P.K. Initium Sapiente Amor Domini.

THOMAS DUNCKERLEY, of Hampton Court Palace, in the county of Middlesex, Most Eminent and Supreme GRAND MASTER of the Royal and Exalted, Religious and Military Orders of H.R.D.M. Grand Elected Masonic Knights Templars K.O.D.S.H. of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, &c., &c., &c., under the patronage of his ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE EDWARD.

These are to certify that Sir —, of the Conclave and Chapter of —, held in their field of Encampment at —, is registered in the Grand and Royal Conclave of England.

Given at London the 24th day of June, A.L. 5798, A.D. 1794, A.O. 676. By command of the Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master.

———— Scribe."

The Seal attached to the Dunckerley certificates is the same as that on the Jerusalem warrant, but one of 1796 issued by Thomas Lord Raneliffe, has the impression of a fine seal engraved in silver of the Rose Croix, which is yet in possession of the Grand Vice-Chancellor. The former bears a column surmounted with rays of light, and square, level, and plumb rule; behind are two swords crossed; below, "A.L., 5795;" (or 1791) "LXXXI." At the sides of the column are—Mitre, Maltese Cross; Patriarchal Cross, Jerusalem Cross; Six Stars; Two Letters;* and round the seal the inscription,

* The Seal of the Priors of the Order of St. John found in the Temple Church, London, in 1830, has :—"On one side the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, with the Saviour in his tomb, at his head an elevated cross, above a tabernacle or chapel, from the roof depends two incense pots, surrounding this :—Fr. Berengarii Custos pauperum Hospitalis Jherusalem. Reverse :—A holy man in the attitude of prayer before a patriarchal cross, on either side of which are the letters Alpha and Omega, and under the first letter a star."

"R.O., H.R.D.M., K.O.D.H., K.T.P., H.P.R.; IN HOC SIGNO VINCES." The whole is surmounted by the emblem of the Red Cross of Constantine, a Double-headed Eagle. The last-mentioned Seal has a ladder of Seven Steps; behind are Cross Swords, Circle, and Thirty-three Stars; at the foot of the Ladder is the letter M, and at the top a Glory, the letter N, Triangle, and Cubic Stone; various letters are scattered about; the dates 1118, 1314; the ages 3, 5, 7, 9, 27, 81; the letters P.K., H.M., &c.

"Trinity Sunday, May 22nd, 1796. Sir Baptist Ronchetti, G.C.—April 23rd, 1797. Sir David Torr chosen R.G.C.—April 8th, 1798. The officers chosen were Sir William Young, R.G.C.—November, 1798. There were only three members present, and their patience was tired, some of the brethren having been absent six months."

There now occurs an interval of four years, in which no meeting seems to have been held. We have had an opportunity of seeing many changes, and although it would be a difficult matter to say what either the York or the Dunckerley working (if different) was at the period, yet a copy of the Temple lectures as used after the death of Baron Ranelagh, in 1801, has been placed in my hands by Sir Knt. Thomas Lonsdale Bold, and though they may be derived from the latter, yet the officers do not seem quite to correspond with either, and may possibly be the lectures of an older system than either of these two revisions. The Preface is as follows:—

"The Order of High Knight Templars consists of 21 members assembled in Grand Chapter and Royal Encampment. The Grand Master or Captain General is the head, with Captains commanding, Standard Bearers, &c. At all processions are carried a sword and scabbard, with a blue silk cushion fringed with black. Each Knight a broad ribbon across the breast, hanging down to the left side, tied with blue ribbon, in a bow knot, with the Star of the Order on the left breast. At the bottom of the ribbon or scarf hangs a short sword or dagger, also the image or picture of St. John hangs pendent to a blue silk ribbon at the middle of the breast. The habit or ensign of the Order are a marble girdle, cap star and garter, or cross. The Cross or Star of the Order is made of blue silk twist with gold, irradiated with beams of blue. The Knights of this Order are esteemed clearly the greatest Military Order in the world.

The manner of electing a Knight of this order is—when the Grand Master or Captain General, with the consent of the whole, desire to install a candidate, he draws a letter on which is the Cross of the Order, which is sent to the candidate as follows:—'Conclave of — A.D. 1801. We, the Captain General, &c., &c., of the Grand Encampment of the Most Noble, Holy, Invincible, and Magnanimous Order of High Knights Templars, at our Castle, Conclave, or Encampment, in— Commanding:—To A. B. send greeting:—For the zeal and fidelity you have shown in defending our rights in Masonry we have elected you to become one of this Order, therefore we command and require you to repair to us at our Castle, Conclave, or Encampment aforesaid, on — day the — day of — A.D. 1801, at — o'clock, to be installed and receive the ensigns of the order.

Given at &c., &c. (Signed) A. B., Captain General."

Emblems: Eye, with triangle; St. John; Skull and Cross bones, with I.H.S.V.; Sword and Sceptre; Star; Ladder, five steps; Hour Glass and Sythe; Urn; Twelve Lights; Lamb; Porch, with cock; Cross, five steps.

The Admission Pass is that of the present Order of Constantine.

This ritual differs considerably from the present, and resembles

that of the Early Grand Encampments of Scotland, and also the one at present in use in Ireland, in both of which countries the Malta title and degree was conferred.* It contains the old spirit of the Chivalric orders, and the O.B., corresponding with the degrees of Esquire and Knight, is in three separate parts. The terms Knight Templar and Knight of St. John are used synonymously, and the lectures open :—

“Worthy Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (called Knights Templar)” and the formula at installation was—“Your name which was heretofore A. B. shall be no longer A. B., but Sir A. B. In the name of the Holy Trinity I dub, create, and confirm thee, a Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the true and faithful soldier of Jesus Christ. Be faithful unto death and thou shalt receive a crown of life.” After installation the Knight drew his sword in defence of “Temple and Sepulchre.”

“JERUSALEM CONCLAVE.—November 24th, 1802.” This is the first intimation of a distinctive title; a competent number of the old members were got together, and a newly admitted joining member—a visitor in 1791 and later years—“Sir George Eggleston elected E.G.M. (*sic.*) was regularly installed and took the chair, and then proposed Sir Gilbert Robinson as first C., and Sir David Torr as second Cap. The fee was raised to 31s. 6d.—February 13th, 1803. The present members agreed that an annual dinner or feast be held on the 11th day of March,” *i.e.*, the anniversary of the Martyrdom of Jacques de Molay.

The minutes of this period mention the title of installation as “Knights Templar of St. John of Jerusalem,” and this was generally in use; previously to this time great reticence is observed on everything respecting the working. There now appears an interval of one year, and the next meeting entered is on the 29th April, 1804, when Sir David Torr appears again as “R.G.C.,” a title to which they clung tenaciously. On the 12th March, 1806, Sir Knights John Shaw and John Chew declared themselves “two members of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, called the Conclave of Jerusalem, No. 4, usually held at the house of Richard France, known by the name of Sir John Falstaff, Market Place, Manchester,” and a register of members was enrolled pursuant to Act of Parliament (39th George III.), before two Justices of the Peace, at the New Bailey Court House. These members were: “David Torr, Thomas Hewitt, John Chew, Joseph Hobson, William Schlaberger, Thomas Lithgoe, Thomas Mather, John Shaw, David Tomkinson, Peter Sutton, Edward Finney, Baptist Ronchetti, George Seel.”

“October 21st, 1806. Received a memorial from the Conclave of ‘Loyal Ashton-under-Lyne Volunteers,’ containing some strong charges of illegal proceedings in the Provincial Grand Commander, Sir John Schofield, requesting the concurrence

* Dr. Morison (ex-Grand Chancellor of the *Ordre-du-Temple*) states that the Templar was introduced into Edinburgh in 1798 by officers and men of the Nottingham Militia, and adds—“My Diploma of Knight of the Temple (19th August, 1800) is signed by the High Priest, the Captain General, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Grand Wardens, and the Grand Secretary, of a Grand Assembly of Knights Templar, held under sanction of St. Stephen’s Lodge.” The late Grand Master Deuchar received the Templar here in 1801 or 2. Brother M. Furnell, 33°, adds, in his private reprint of Brother Morison’s letters, that the Arch and Templar degrees were obtained by the Nottingham Militia at Dublin.

of the Sir Knights of this Conclave, in reporting the same to Grand Conclave, which was unanimously agreed to.—November 11th, 1806. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Conclave that a Provincial Grand Conclave ought to consist of Sir Knights from each Conclave, to be elected by the officers and members to represent their body, one from each, according to seniority, to serve the various offices of a Provincial Conclave of this county.—August 11th, 1807. The communication from the Grand Conclave was read; it appeared to render the utmost satisfaction. May 3rd, 1809. Companions John Duffy, William Davy, and Owen Sullivan were admitted Knights. A request was made by the above-named Sir Knights this day initiated to petition the Provincial Grand Commander, F. D. Astley, for a warrant of constitution, to be denominated the Conclave of St. Patrick, to be held at Shakespere Tavern, Thomas's Buildings, Liverpool.—May 9th, 1809. Sir John Shaw elected G.C.—February 13th, 1810. Read a letter from the Grand Conclave, wherein was contained the account of a letter received from this Conclave, annexing a petition for the Conclave of St. Patrick, Liverpool, which was ordered accordingly.—April 28th, 1811. A special meeting was held for making Knights of Malta."

And the minutes, contrary to the usual custom, and for the only occasion, are entered in the "Templar" Minute Book. The Malta fee was "increased from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d." In these minutes the Chancellor gives the members of the Malta degree the title of Knight in addition to his former title of Sir, as Sir KNIGHT A.B. The clothing used here was a red tunic with slashed sleeves, black cloak, Spanish hat, &c., all bearing the white eight-pointed cross of the Order. From 1786 the Templar lectures were regularly given. Torr died in 1812, and the first Minute Book here terminates; as he was the working brother, it is probable that the Conclave might be dormant for a year or so, though not for any length of time, for the By-laws of the old Minute Book contain the signatures of all the Knights admitted from 1786 to 1816 or 1819, and includes the names of Daniel Lynch, Dep. Prov. G.M. of East Lancashire, and Thomas Preston, also D.P.G.M. of E. L., the latter of whom was a member until his death about 1856. This was an important period in the history of our Order. On the 5th May, 1812, Sir Waller Rodwell Wright—who had succeeded the Duke of Kent, April 10th, 1809, as G.M.—held a Grand Conclave in London to resign his office, and recommend the election of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex as Grand Master, and he was accordingly installed August 6th, 1812; and in Holy Week, A.D. 1813, "William Henry Goldwyer, of the Orders of Hospitallers, St. John and the Temple, Superintendent and Provincial Grand Master for Bristol," swore fealty before his assembled Knights. In the year 1813, the union of Ancient and Modern Masonry took place in the three craft degrees, it being specially enacted that nothing in the said union was to prohibit Lodges from holding meetings in the Chivalric degrees—H.R.H. continuing Grand Master of both Craft and Chivalric Masonry, though in the former unparalleled alterations were made in its ceremonies, lectures, &c. The minutes of the Conclave from 1811 to 1845 are now missing, and the account from this time must be made up of stray documents, old certificates, the memory of old members,

and the books of the "Priestly Order of Melchisedek," the latter including the signatures to a code of By-laws from 1813 and the Minute Book from 1828, the previous one having been lost. It is said that the Duke of Sussex had at one time applied for and obtained from the Emperor of Russia the appointment of Grand Prior of England of the Knights of St. John and the Temple, the Order of Malta having taken refuge in Russia after its expulsion from Malta in 1798. However that may be, the Duke of Sussex, after the union of Craft Freemasonry in 1813, did not attend very faithfully to the higher orders, and from this period many irregularities ensued. At Stockport, Cheshire, there was a Conclave holding a warrant from the Duke of Kent, which did not require any of the preliminary Masonic ceremonies; on the other hand, an examination of the Craft Lodge books will show that most of the Lodges conferred the degree of "Knights Templar of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta," and granted certificates for the same under the denomination of "black masonry," and about this period "Band Encampments" were held under a body styling itself the "Early Grand Encampment of Lancashire." A "Band" in connection with the "Social" Lodge, Manchester, conferred the "Red Cross" and other degrees besides the Templar of St. John, and met under Craft Warrant at the "Seven Stars," Oldham Road, being composed chiefly of Scottish Masons, but in consequence of some misunderstanding with the "Social" Lodge, they removed to Liverpool about 1826. Band Knights, and all admitted under Craft Warrants, this Conclave compelled to be re-installed.

The Priestly Order was revived September, 1813, with the assistance of brethren of the Forfar militia, and the names of all admitted are appended to a copy of the By-laws; these rules are twenty-one in number, and are eminently moral; they are termed secret, and only to be read in full to Templars seeking admission. The degree itself is the most beautiful and solemn in the whole system of St. John's Masonry, but the duties which its elegant and striking ritual imposes by obligation upon its members towards Knights, are too solemn and binding to be trifled with, and make it a degree to be conferred with discrimination. As showing either its origin, or the design of its founders, it may be mentioned that its ritual imposes customs similar to some followed by the Christians of St. John or Mendean of Syria, annually, who are reputed to be the followers of St. John the Baptist. The degree has several points in common with that of Knights of the East and West, which precedes the Rose Croix in the A. and A. rite of 33°. The jewel of the Order is a cross and serpent, the latter being considered a symbol of priesthood in the ancient mysteries. The before-mentioned "Early Grand Encampment of Lancashire" also conferred this degree of Priests after the Order of Melchisedek, but it is said somewhat differently from the York system, the latter having nine officers possessing

passwords instead of seven, where two employed in the ceremonies did not rank as pillars; and they issued a certificate from copperplate almost identical with those issued for this Encampment, except that it contains the era "Anno Knight Templar Priesthood," which in a ritual of Sir Jesse Lee, of this Conclave, which has come into my possession, is stated to date from the "*year of revival, or 1686.*" It is quite possible that the degree may have been designed at this period of revival as a Protestant Order, and a test amongst the Knights.* In the statement that the York ceremony used nine officers, I have taken the authority of a brother who has incurred much trouble to revive the degree, and had a copy of the ritual said to be traceable to 1735, if not beyond, and which was obtained from a Bristol Knight. The degree was sometimes styled "Knight of the Tabernacle," and the cash book for 1780, of the Order, belonging to the Grand Lodge of All England at York, is in possession of the "Union" Lodge at York.

Such of the twenty-one By-laws as may be printed without any breach of propriety are here given. They commence:—

"Glory to God on High, Peace on earth, Good-will to men.

A.O. 695; A.L. 5813; K.T. 1118.

Laws &c., of the United Sacred Band of Royal Arch Knights Templar Priests, held under sanction of the Conclave and Chapter of Jerusalem, No. 9, at their Field of Encampment, in the town of Manchester and county of Lancaster, on the Registry of the Grand and Royal Conclave of England, A.D. 1813:—

Let us unite together as children of one parent, brethren of one tie, and in the name of God let brotherly love prevail.

The Lord is our Judge, the Lord is our Lawgiver, the Lord is our King; He will save us. Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord.

L A W S, & c.

2ND.

You must not carry on, or know to be carried on, any secret plot or plots against the Brotherhood, our country, or our King, so long as he or the male heirs apparent to the Crown shall continue true to their Coronation Oath, but will freely give timely notice as friends of all approaching danger whatsoever, so far as your several knowledge leads you.

4TH.

Thou shalt not make merchandise of the Order of Royal Arch Knights Templar Priests. Every faithful Knight Templar who is regularly registered as such, and of good report amongst us, being free-born, without blemish, who will conform to the laws and secret rules of this order, shall be admitted a pillar in our Tabernacle, and made a Priest in our temple.

6TH.

All those who have the honour of being members of this Ancient Order of Royal Arch Knights Templar Priests must live according to the true principles of the Reformed Churches, and never separate themselves to their lives' end.

* James II. seems to have been contemplating the formal revival of the Order of St. John, and his natural son, Henry Fitz-James, was nominated Grand Prior of England in 1687 by bull of the Grand Master: the latter was resident with his father at St. Germain, and sailed with him for Ireland in 1689. James III., in 1725, wrote the G.M., requesting he might be consulted before appointment of Grand Priors. In 1741 the G.M. expelled six Knights from the island of Malta, for the crime of Freemasonry.

14TH.

Let all good men unite together in one indissoluble bond of union to oppose the world, the flesh, and the devil, and to promote the interests of Christianity and the welfare of the human race. Let us as Christian builders carefully observe these tenets—1. To keep his secrets. 2. To assist him in all his outward needs. 3. To counsel him when he wants advice. 4. To cheer him when he needs comfort. 5. To endeavour his rescue out of any trouble or danger. 6. To be aiding and assisting to his soul in all spiritual wants. 7. It is the duty of brethren always to be faithful and affectionate to each other. Beloved Brethren, Let us love one another; let us bear with one another; let us not speak evil of one another; let us always do good one to another; let us pray with and for one another; let us spend and be spent in defence of the Christian religion. Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel, who only is the Lord; and blessed be His glorious name for ever and ever. Amen and amen.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

*Amo. Culter—Dei. Invenimus.
Lux e Tenebris Initium Timor Sapientia Domini.
Templum Hierosolamæ.*

Wisdom hath builded her house; she hath hewn out her seven pillars.

The light that cometh from Wisdom shall never go out.

We the United Sacred Band of Royal Arch Knights Templar Priests, held at Manchester, under the sanction of the Conclave and Chapter of Jerusalem, No. 9, on the registry of the Grand and Royal Conclave of England, do hereby certify and declare that our worthy and well-beloved brother and companion the Worshipful Sir —, after having regularly obtained and honourably maintained the dignity of knighthood, and having been warmly recommended unto us, and found worthy, was upon the day of , in the year of our Lord , initiated, confirmed, and installed into all the grand and sublime mysteries of this Holy Order, and admitted a Priest in our Tabernacle and a Pillar in our Temple; and we further certify that during his stay amongst us his behaviour has entitled him to this certificate, which, like the olive branch of peace, we commit into his hands, and recommend him to all true and faithful brethren and companions of this Sacred Order throughout the universe, to accept of him as such, and to take him under their brotherly care and protection.

Given under our hand and the seal of the Conclave and Chapter of Jerusalem, No. 9, in their Field of Encampment at Manchester, this day of , in the year of Salvation, 1813; of Light, 5813; of Royal Arch Masonry, 3300; and of Knights of the Holy Temple and Sepulchre, 695.

(Signed) 1 P.
to
7 P.

Seal on green (52nd Psalm, 8th verse) and }
white ribbon in the form of seven steps." }

Bro. James Lazarus Threlfall, P. Prov. Gd. Sec. E. L., states that about 1818-19, many interesting Templar and other documents bearing on military topics, belonging to the Social Lodge (which had at one time been attached to some regiment), written in French, &c., were burned in his presence in the stable-yard of the "Old Boar's Head," Hyde's Cross, on account of the stringent measures Government were then using for suppressing secret societies, and the fear lest, if found, such documents might be misinterpreted; and as the By-laws of this Conclave have no signatures after 1816, although containing additions in 1819, it was probably in a half-dormant state between 1816-22, after which Bro. Threlfall informs me that it held an annual

meeting for several years at the "Craven Inn," Miller-street, on Good Fridays, and many of the old Conclaves, such as that at Newcastle, yet retain that day for conferring the Rose Croix and other high degrees. They met at seven o'clock in the morning, and remained until eight o'clock at night; lectures were given on subjects connected with the Order, candidates were received on the honour of his supporters, and some knowledge of heraldry and genealogy was required from him. Admiral Murray, Captain Dundas, and Brethren from Nottingham visited the Conclave: these visits were returned, and at Nottingham the degree *Rosae Crucis* was worked in a very superior manner by the Templars, a closing lecture on its origin being given, which, by Bro. Threlfall's account, apparently referred to the old legend of the death in the 15th century of the German Christian Rosy-cross, concluding with some startling machinery alluding to his resuscitation, and that of the Order a century after, when the name was conferred on an organised Society of Alchemists, Physicians, and Theosophists holding singular views of ancient Oriental origin.

The Conclave had four banners painted, valuable as illustrating the working of the period, and containing the following symbolism:—

1. Eye, sun, moon, skull, and cross bones, hand and foot, coffin. *Reverse*—The gold cross of Jerusalem, being the arms of Sir Godfrey de Bouillon, or the cross of the Order of Knights of the Sepulchre.† 2. Glory, with triangle, scrip, cup, sword, and saw, lamb, cock, crown of thorns. *Reverse*—The white octangular cross of the Order of Malta. 3. Triangle of lights, armed pilgrim, seven-pointed star, cross and serpent, Past Master's problem, ladder with double-headed eagle, the words *Ne plus ultra*, and the seven steps, containing 3, 5, 7, 9, 27, 54, 81, S. S. E. F. E. H. S. A. S. B. T., and the words *Kadoshs Templar*. *Reverse*—The Red Cross of Constantine or St. George of Italy, with IHSV., A. K. O. * 4. A castle, the tower containing the characters of the Order surmounted by a fire—the words "JERUSALEM CONCLAVE. 9." *Reverse*—The Red Patriarchal or double Cross of the Order of the Temple.†

* The Hereditary Grand Master of the original Order of Constantine the Great, is, His Imperial Highness Prince Joannes Rhodocanakis (B. 1812, M. 1840) of the Castle of that name in the Island of Chio, Head of the Royal and Imperial House of Rhodocanaki, and Titular Emperor (Joannes X.) of the Byzantine Empire. His paternal great-great-grandfather, the Emperor Pantoleon I. (B. 1633, D. 1689, also Hereditary Grand Master of the Order), had an only younger brother—Constantine (B. 1635, D. 1689), a distinguished Alchemist, at the Court of His Majesty King Charles II., of England, to whom he was Honorary Physician until the king's death in 1685,—leaving London for Paris in 1688, and thence for Amsterdam where he died on the 13th August, the following year. We may remark that H. I. H. Prince Constantine Rhodocanakis was by right of descent, and by creation, a Grand Cross of the before-named Supreme Constantinian Order of the Knights of St. George. The Ex-Duke of Parma and the Ex-King of Naples are the Grand Masters of the revival of Charles V., Emperor of Germany; and His Majesty the late King Ferdinand II., of Naples, opened negotiations just before his death to amalgamate his Order with that of H. I. H. Prince Joannes Rhodocanakis, which proposal was at once declined.

† Sir William Segar (1602) assigns a plain red cross, with a lamb in the centre, to the Templars, and a red double cross to the Knights of the Sepulchre, who united with the Order of St. John.

The old members state that the degrees which they recognised and conferred were E.A., F.C., M.M., P.M. (after 12 months), R.A., K.T. (after 6 months), K. of Med. P. (after 6 months), K. of Malta (after 6 months), Rosae Crucis, Knight Templar Priest. The latter they considered the *ne plus ultra* of the Templar, with the privilege of occupying the chair in preference to any other Knight, in the absence of E.C. There were two theories as regards these ceremonies, of which the reader who has investigated the matter thus far must take his choice. One was that Freemasonry was merely a benefit society of artificers, consisting of two or three degrees, and that the intervals between the Knightly degrees were intended to represent periods in the history of the Order of St. John, viz. :—from Jerusalem and Palestine to Rhodes and Malta (the latter an historical addition of 1530), and this was also the view of the Band Encampments (dating the era of the Priestly Order from year of revival, or 1686), some of whom conferred all the titles at once, and others at intervals. But the other theory was more abstruse, and looking upon Masonry as a regular descent from the mysteries of antiquity, and Knight Templary as a caste degree of those mysteries, considered the Knight of Malta and also the Knight Rosae Crucis, as chivalric ceremonies, of modern date (though as a degree of the mysteries, the latter might be considered prophetic). This view of Masonry seems to be shared in by the Royal Order of Scotland, H.R.M. and R.S.Y.C.S., dating from a revival in 1736, and was attributed to the York rite of Heredom Templars, revived in 1761, in which it was supposed the K.T. and K.T.P. was traceable to Druidical times. Of these, the substance of the latter theory may be that advocated by the Chevalier Ramsay,* of which we have heard so much and know so little; and the most satisfactory way to reconcile matters will be to leave the advocacy of the first to Grand Conclave, and of the second to the Ancient and Accepted Rite, with a mutual recognition of degrees and good offices. It is fair to state, that owing to the documents of the Grand Lodge at York having been conveyed to the Duke of Sussex, by Brother Godfrey Higgins, there are but a few stray papers left at York, and in these there is no mention made of the Malta and Rosae Crucis Orders, but this weighs little against the universal testimony of their conferring the latter Order, coupled with fact of its possession by all Encampments of their constitution. The fact of the degree Rosae Crucis having been conferred on the day of Good Friday, has led to the assertion of several writers that it is the Easter solemnity of Templars in which they celebrated the Resurrection; in Craft Masonry it is said there is the handicraft brothers represented,† the Masters' degree of one

* See his "Travels of Cyrus," 1727.

† Sir Walter Scott, in his Notes to "Rokeby," suggests that Speculative Masonry was formed on the Model of the three grades of Chivalry—Page, Esquire, and Knight.

class corresponding with the Rose Croix of the other, and in the before-mentioned degrees there are the Knights and Preceptors, as amongst the Templars, the Chaplains (of whom there never was a sufficiency) were admitted by the Latin ritual of the Benedictines.

The custom of Councils of thirteen used by the Templars, Gnostics, and other very ancient bodies, are yet alluded to in all Conclaves properly constituted, though most of the Encampments now omit the ancient central light still continued in this Encampment.

The Craven Inn, where the Conclave met, declined in character, which led to its removal, and on the 26th October, 1826, it installed Knights at the "Volunteer Inn," Deansgate, and in Conclave petitioned the Duke of Sussex for the appointment of Sir John Crossley, of Scaitcliffe, Prov. Grand Master of East Lancashire (one of the members that day installed), as Prov. Grand Commander, and he was accordingly appointed on the 10th day of July, 1827, as the successor of Sir F. D. Astley. There is a copy of this petition, which was forwarded November 18th, 1826:—

"To H.R.H. Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, K.G., M.W.G.M. of the U.F. of A. F. and A. Masons of England, and Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master of the Military and Religious Order of Knights Templars.

The humble petition of the Commander, Captains, and others, Officers and Knights of the Conclave, No. 9, holding their Encampment at Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, under sanction of warrant granted May 20th, 1795, by the late Sir Thomas Dunckerley, he being at that time G.M., sheweth:—

That the office of Provincial Grand Commander being now vacant by the death of Sir F. D. Astley, your petitioners, with all dutiful respect to your R.H., and ever anxious to support the dignity of the Order by a strict conformity to the statutes, beg leave to approach your R.H., humbly praying that you would be pleased to appoint a Provincial Grand Commander for this and the adjoining province of Cheshire. Should it not be deemed presumptive or interfere with your Royal Highness's prerogative, your petitioners, with the greatest deference, beg leave to propose to your notice, and pray your R.H., should it meet your pleasure, to make such appointment in the person of Sir John Crossley, of Scaitcliffe, your Prov. Grand Master for the Masonic body in the Eastern division of this county, a gentleman, in our opinion, eminently qualified to fill the duties of that high office with honour to your R.H. and the Order generally, credit to himself, and satisfaction to the Sir Knights Companions over whom he should preside.

That your R.H. may long continue to enjoy every blessing that can be poured from the mansions of the Most High, is the sincere prayer of your petitioners.

Done in open Conclave at Manchester this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1826.

JOHN BENT, Commander.
THOMAS PRESTON, 1st C.
THOMAS HIGGINSON, 2nd C.
SIMON JONES, 1st A.-de-C.
JOHN SCHOFIELD, 2nd A.-de-C.
JESSE LEE, Registrar.
J. SHAW, Standard Bearer.
J. OGDEN, Herald.
G. FIELDEN, Centinel.

W. MUSGROVE.
J. M'DUGGAL.
J. HOLFORD.
JAMES CARTER.
RICHARD SALTER.
J. CHEW.
ROBERT ROBINSON.
PAUL FLYMMER.
DANIEL LYNCH."

It will be noticed that the list of officers had now become altered and augmented, and also that they differ from those at present appointed. The petition appears to have been forwarded by Sir Jesse Lee, who was installed at the same meeting with Sir John Crossley. The Conclave at this date issued its own certificates, making no returns during a portion of the Mastership of the Duke of Sussex. The following is a copy of one of them, beautifully illuminated with the symbols on the banners:—

"This is to certify that our well-beloved brother and trusty companion, Jesse Lee, having passed through the different degrees of Craft and Holy Royal Arch Masonry, and having proved himself worthy by his great zeal and perseverance, through the amazing trials made of his faith and valour (which he justly sustained and honourably maintained), did duly obtain, and was by us admitted and dubbed a Sir Knight Companion of the Most Religious and Military Order of Knights Templars in our Encampment, at Manchester, upon the 26th day of October, in the year of our blessed Redeemer, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

[Seal.]

Given under our hands and Seal of the Conclave, No. 9, of St. John of Jerusalem, by virtue and authority of warrant granted by the late Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, Sir Thomas Dunckerley, bearing date May 20th, A.L. 5799, A.D. 1795, A.O. 677, and A.C. 481.

JOHN BENT, E. Commander.
THOMAS PRESTON, 1st Capt.
THOMAS HIGGINSON, 2nd Capt.
JOHN SHAW, Chancellor and Registrar."

The seal has the eye, cross and serpent, Maltese cross, Bible in triangle of lights, cock, lamb, skull and crossbones, surrounded with seven stars, and the inscription "Conclave and Chapter of Jerusalem, Manchester." Sir Knight Higginson was installed in 1824, and though infirm occasionally visited his Encampment in 1866, in the Knight of Malta costume formerly used therein.

There is also a beautifully-illuminated certificate of Sir Jesse Lee's admission to the Priestly Order, February 11th, 1829, the symbolism being, seven-branched candlestick, triangle and glory over a lamb placed upon a book and altar, from the former of which is suspended seven seals, and the pillars are thus indicated:—1, sun; 2, green branch; 3, crown; 4, lily; 5, sword; 6, anchor; 7, cross and Bible. The same brother was made Knight of Malta, "Sunday, June 29th, 1858, at the Commercial Tavern, under warrant of Conclave of Jerusalem, No. 9, by Mc.Dougal, Bent, and Chew, Red Cross, 1831."

The Conclave next year met at the "Commercial Inn," Market-street, and there installed Brother Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Prov. Grand M. for W. L. From some cause the higher degrees, more particularly the Knights of Malta and Knights Rosae Crucis, would appear to have commenced to fall off, though there are dates of admission preserved at this time, endorsements on the backs of certificates, &c. The Secretary of these degrees was Sir John Mc.Dougal, who left the country about 1833, probably taking the

minutes with him, as they were kept in a small clasp pocket-book. In 1830 the Conclave installed several members at the Commercial Inn and the Gibraltar Hotel, and there are one or two certificates almost identical in wording with that before given—a K.T.'s certificate of installation, April 24th, 1830 (Commercial Inn), bearing the names of Daniel Lynch, E.C., John Dent, Senior Captain, James Lazarus Threlfall, Junior Captain, Jesse Lee, Chan. and Reg.; and a P.O. certificate of the admission of the same Sir Knight, June 29th, 1830 (Gibraltar Hotel). In August, 1831, it was ordered that the "Conclave and Chapter meet in future along with the Lodge of Fortitude to which the warrant was granted" (this is a mistake, as the warrant was granted to Lodge 39 of the Athol Constitution, which united with the "Fortitude"), but here it would appear to have done little or nothing, the members of the "Fortitude" having united with the Lodge and Chapter of "Virtue," then 177, the warrant of the Fortitude being removed to Milnrow, near Rochdale, where it remained till 1863, when it came back to Manchester as a Provincial Grand Officers' Lodge. In 1839, the Conclave held its meetings, and received many members at the "Nag's Head," Hanover-street, and in April, 1841, it was ordered that both Conclave and Priestly Chapter hold their meetings at the house of Brother Johnson, Garratt Road, and attach themselves to the Lodge and Chapter of Virtue. In 1845 many members appear to have been admitted, and the following reports are copied from the *Freemasons' Quarterly* :—

"ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, No. 9, Manchester, May 22nd, 1845.—The Conclave met this day, when the following Companions were admitted, viz. :—Comp. Joseph John Moody, P.G. Reg. for Cheshire; and P.P.Z. of Chapter 404; and Comp. Johnson, P.M., of No. 1, Cork; and R.A.C. of Chapter 52, Manchester. The following distinguished Sir Knights were likewise admitted as members, viz. :—Job Lockyer Seale, M.D., P.P.G.S., of Somersetshire; and P.G. Rose + of the Baldwin Encampment of Prince Masons of Bristol; Francis Goodwin, M.D., Knight of the Edinburgh Priory, No. 1, P.G.R.C. of Edinburgh Chapter of Rose + and Knight of the 33rd degree of Mizraim; Walter Lawrence, of Lisreaghan, S.P.G.R. + of the late Grand Chapter of Ireland; James Bell, of Ballinasloe, S.P.G.R. + of the late Grand Chapter of Ireland. The Conclave was closed with harmony, with the hope that, as so many of its members were Rose + Masons, a Chapter of that degree, attached to the Conclave, would be revived.

CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX DE H.R.D.M., attached to Conclave of St. John of Jerusalem, Manchester, No. 9, May 26th, 1845. It being the anxious wish of those members of the Conclave, No. 9, who were Prince Masons, to revive that Chapter, which has been attached to the Conclave by virtue of a warrant from the Grand and Royal Conclave of England, the said Chapter was this day duly opened by the following brethren, viz. :—Walter Lawrence (41st Reg.), P.M.W.S. of the Grand Chapter of Ireland, K.H., as M.W.S.; Job Lockyer Seale, M.D., of the Baldwin Encampment of Prince Masons at Bristol; Francis Goodwin; Joseph John Moody; Charles March Williams; Thomas Bury; being all Prince Masons, of the Edinburgh Chapter of Rose Croix, holding of the Supreme Council of Rites for Scotland, Felix de Moulins, du Chap. de l'honneur Français, de vertu et des Arts, Paris. The following brethren were admitted as members :—Walter Lawrence, of Lisreaghan; and James Bell, members of the late Grand Chapter of

Ireland. Owing to the M.W.S., Bro. Lawrence, being about to leave Manchester, the Chapter elected Bro. Seale as its M.W.S., and Bro. Williams as Deputy, who were accordingly installed in due form by Bro. Lawrence, Bro. Moody, S.G.W., and Bro. Goodwin, J.G.W."

The Grand Master H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex died in 1843, and was succeeded in the control of the Order in 1846 by his friend and executor, Frater Colonel Charles Kemeys Kemeys Tynte, F.S.A., a gentleman of ancient descent, and held in high estimation as a Templar. About the year 1847 the Conclave ceased to meet, Sir George Holt Noton being its E.C. The falling off occurred chiefly through the death of Sir Jesse Lee, the Registrar of the Conclave, and Prov. Grand Secretary, and no revival took place until 1851, when it was effected by twelve old members.

We may occupy the interval in considering a few of the astounding changes which took place in high grade Masonry at this period; no sooner had Sir Knight Tynte received the Grand Mastership of the Order, than he surrendered all control over the Rose Croix and other degrees, and a system of repression was adopted in Encampments heretofore unheard of in the annals of the Order. The degrees surrendered had been taken up by a Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, amplified to 33° in America, whence the English Supreme Council, presided over so efficiently until recently by Brother Dr. H. B. Leeson, derived their authority in 1845. Consequent upon this were prepared new statutes, new costumes, and an entirely new ritual, originating probably in some London Encampment, in which everything that had the appearance of antiquity in the old Order of St. John and the Temple was thrown overboard. This revised Order had the bastard title given to it of "Masonic Knight Templar," a term which never previously occurs in the history of this Encampment. Latterly, under freer management, Grand Conclave has seen the misfortune of many of these changes, shutting us out as they did from fellowship with other countries, and have to some extent retraced their steps. In the old Encampments, the ritual sometimes enjoined Hospitaller duties, and the dress of the Order was black (the colours of the Order of St. John), and the white cloak was not worn, except under Encampments holding of, or influenced by, the Chapters of the *Ordre du Temple*, three of which unconnected with Masonry existed in Britain;* hence much of the confusion arises through the influence of German Templary, and Rosicrucianism, and French Templary, on British. The series of crosses, lately used on banners, in the most

* Even with Conclaves of the British system, that of Baldwin had been revived by French Knights, and the Edinburgh Conclave had organised themselves on the plan of the *Ordre du Temple*. For further information on this branch, as well as the non-masonic English *Langue* of the Order of Malta, see an excellent little work by Sir Knight Richard Woof, F.S.A., Worcester, entitled, "A Sketch of the Knights Templars and the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, with Notes on the Masonic Templars." London: Robert Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly. 1865.

general acceptance, seems not to have represented so much degrees as historical union, indicating that the ceremony represented the Knights of the Red Cross (Crusaders), Gold Cross of Jerusalem (Sepulchre), White Cross (St. John), Red Patriarchal Cross (Templar). Other significant facts are the early absence of more than three officers in the revised York ceremony, whilst the ancient series of names are found only in the degree of Malta, the meagreness of which may indicate that, though no doubt existing in its present form before the dispersion of those Knights over Europe, it was not originally intended as an Order, but an explanation of, and an historical addition to, the more ancient ceremony, consequent upon the Order's accession to Malta. In this view, the octangular White Cross of that degree covers the other Crosses; nevertheless, in recent times, attempts were made to find ceremonies for every Cross that was found represented in Encampments. Much mischief has at various times ensued upon the accession to the Chair of Commander of a brother imperfectly informed, who imagined that he had thereupon full right to exercise despotic sway, unaware that even the Grand Masters of our Military Order were subject to their Chapter, and swore solemnly on their installation to obey its orders, and it was only on the field of battle that they could command.

The revival of the Jerusalem Conclave took place on the 5th September, 1851, under its former E.C., Sir Knight George Holt Noton, with the consent and assistance of the following old members:—Sir Knights Thomas Preston, P.G.C., Thomas Higginson, P.G.C., James Lazarus Threlfall, P.G.C., Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Thomas Ledward, John Wrigley, George Marshall, James Clegg, Thomas Bury, Benjamin Colley, E. T. Bradshaw, J. J. Moody, &c., &c. The By-laws of the Encampment were revised, and in this year many new members were received, as will be seen on consulting the muster roll appended. The meetings of the Encampment were first held at the Albion Hotel, but afterwards removed to the "Waterloo," Piccadilly, Manchester, and Sir Knight Matthew Dawes, 33°, at the latter place of meeting, held the first Provincial Grand Conclave after his appointment to the office of P.G. Commander, under its warrant, on the 12th January, 1855, as the oldest Encampment in the province. As Sir Knight Dawes set his face against the old Templar degrees, no attempt was made to revive the Jerusalem Chapter of the higher orders, but, instead, the Palatine Chapter of S.P. of Rose Croix of H.R.D.M. was established under the Supreme Council, many of its earlier members being derived from this Encampment. In October, 1857, the Encampment removed to the Masonic Rooms, Cross-street, and revised their By-laws with trifling alterations, but did not obtain their confirmation until the 30th April, 1859. In the year 1857 an important circular was received from the Grand Commandery of America, asking for assistance in money or material in preparing a reliable history of the Order, but, as may be supposed, no notice

was taken of the communication. In their remarks they assume the authenticity of an uninterrupted Templar descent for the Knights :

- I. Of Christ in Portugal (an undoubted branch of the Order).
- II. Swedish Masonic Templars (a branch of Hunde's rite).
- III. French *Ordre-du-Temple* (with authentic history from 1705).
- IV. A mixed origin for the Scottish and English Templars :—
 1st. Those who fought for Bruce at Bannockburn, whence through the Royal Order of Scotland, with the Scottish Kings as Grand Masters, they imagine the rite of 33° to be derived. 2nd. Those who entered the Knights Hospitallers, whence they derive the ceremony in which the title of Malta is found.

From this time the history of the Encampment is too well known to need recapitulation, and may be concluded in a few words. After removal to the Masonic Rooms the Order did not maintain the prosperity it had previously enjoyed, in consequence of the opposition experienced at the new place of meeting from brethren who were not themselves eligible for installation as Knights of the Order. In 1860 the Order lost two important members,—Sir Knight Colonel Tynte, M.E. and S.G.M., and Sir Knight Matthew Dawes, V.E.P.G.C.L. The former was succeeded by Sir Knight William Stuart, of Aldenham Abbey, County of Herts (grandson of John, third Earl of Bute), whose judicious and munificent rule at once united the Baldwin Camps of Bristol, &c. The place of Sir Knight Dawes was supplied by the worthy appointment of Sir Knight Albert Hudson Royds, who on the 23rd August, 1861, held his first Provincial Conclave under the warrant of this Encampment, on which occasion the private banner and the abacus of office of the deceased Commander were presented to the Provincial Grand Conclave. In 1863 the ancient degrees of the Order were revived, on the understanding that nothing was to be done contrary to the allegiance due to the Supreme Council of the 33°, and many members were received into the Priestly Order by Sir Knight George Holt Noton. In 1864, the Jerusalem Encampment was removed to the New Temple in Cooper-street, Manchester, and, under the command of Sir Knight Benjamin St. John B. Joule, J.P., received a large accession of members and prosperity. May 30th, 1866. A Provincial Meeting was held under its warrant. The Grand Conclave of England having resolved to grant warrants of confirmation of former privileges to such Encampments as this, a notice of motion was placed upon the books of the Encampment, December 9th, 1867, for the regular working of its degrees, and to apply for such authority and warrant to the Grand Conclave. The same on the 9th March, 1868, was referred to a meeting of Knight Commanders, but as the Grand Conclave have really no intention of aiding the working of the higher degrees, the motion was abandoned.

It would be unfair, in this imperfect sketch, to pass unnoticed the services to the Encampment of a brother who has visited all its meetings for many years, taken an active part in its working, been ever ready to extend its usefulness and its influence, and who now adds to these numerous claims upon its gratitude the willing publication of this, by the Provincial Grand Conclave, for the information of its members and others—Sir Knight William Henry Wright, Past Grand Captain of England, and Deputy Grand Commander of Lancashire. The writer has also to express his thanks to Brother Richard Woof, F.S.A., F.R.S.L., Past Grand Chamberlain, for his assistance and valuable suggestions: much yet remains to be done in clearing up the history of our Order, and it is to be hoped that any brother who has access to documents bearing thereon, will take steps at once to make them public. Much additional information on the French Order, and the English *Langue* of St. John of Jerusalem, will be found in Brother Woof's sketch, which the writer had not seen when these Notes were first written.

Muster Roll.

(Marked thus * are joining members; thus † known Knights of Malta.)

No.	Name.	Admitted Knt. Companions.	Installed Commander.	Resigned, &c.
1	*John Hassall	June 6, 1786	Oct. 17, 1786, to Oct. 14, 1792	Died, 1795
2	*Joseph Carter	" "	"	" 1787
3	*James Ashton	" "	"	" "
4	*John Watson	" "	Oct. 14, 1792	" 1795
5	*Richard Hunt	" "	May 20, 1788	Aug. 1789
6	*Patrick Lawlor	" "	"	Died, 1788
7	*John Hardman	" "	"	March, 1788
8	*James Cooper	" "	"	May 15, 1787
9	John Bagshaw	Nov. 21, 1786	"	June 3, 1788
10	Abraham Walker	Jan. 16, 1787	"	Aug. 1789
11	John Broad	April 17, 1787	"	Died, 1789
12	James Hilton	June 19, 1787	"	June, 1794
13	John Holme	" "	"	July, 1787
14	William Booth	" "	"	" "
15	James Wilson	" "	"	" "
16	William Goodall	" "	"	Aug. 17, 1789
17	James Wilde	" "	"	Nov. 20, 1787
18	Samuel Coop	Oct. 16, 1787	"	Oct 16, 1787
19	John Krauss	Aug. 17, 1788	"	Aug. 1789
20	Thomas Daniels	" "	"	Sept. 1788
21	Jonas Heaton	Dec. 7, 1788	"	Dec. 7, 1788
22	Edward White	" "	"	Oct. 2, 1789
23	Francis Kling	Dec. 21, 1788	"	Jan. 1790
24	*David Torr	Feb. 15, 1789	1790, 1797, 1804	Died, 1812
25	*Jacob Wilde	" "	"	May, 1791
26	*Thomas Overton	Oct. 2, 1789	Nov. 20, 1791	Sept. 1793
27	*Thomas Brooks	" "	"	Feb. 1790
28	James Leach	" "	"	" "
29	John Scholes, jun. ...	" "	"	Nov. 14, 1790
30	Thomas Hewitt	Oct. 8, 1789	July 13, 1794	Jan. 12, 1812
31	James Patison	" "	"	Died, 1793
32	George Lockwood	Nov. 15, 1789	"	Feb. 1790
33	Thomas Taylor	July 11, 1790	"	Jan. 1792
34	Edward Nelson	Oct. 10, 1790	"	Jan. 1791
35	Thomas Wallwork ...	May 8, 1791	"	June, 1793
36	William Morris	June 12, 1791	"	Sept. 1795
37	*Robert Baxter	" "	"	Sept. 1793
38	William Young	July 10, 1791	July 3, 1798	April 29, 1804
39	James Tomlinson	Sept. 10, 1791	"	June, 1793
40	Thomas Lithgoe	Sept. 27, 1791	July 14, 1793	Died, 1810
41	Nicholas Thomasson ..	Oct. 8, 1791	"	Oct. 1792
42	John Orrell	Nov. 20, 1791	"	Nov. 1791
43	Baptist Ronchetti	" "	May 22, 1796	Died, 1809

MUSTER ROLL—CONTINUED.

No.	Name.	Admitted Knt. Companion.	Installed Commander.	Resigned, &c.
44	Jonathan Mc.Donald..	Feb. 12, 1792	.....	April, 1793
45	Moses Fry.....	" " "	July 12, 1795	Jan. 1798
46	Hugh Wilson	June 12, 1792	.....	April, 1793
47	*Henry Winder	July 13, 1794	.....	Aug. 1795
48	Richard Taunton	Aug. 2, 1798	.....	Aug. 2, 1798
49	Joel Brittlund .....	" " "	.....	" "
50	*Alexander Parkinson..	" " "	.....	April 29, 1804
51	*George Eggleston.....	Nov. 24, 1802	Nov. 24, 1802	April 11, 1803
52	*Gilbert Robinson.....	" " "	.....	" "
53	*James Turner .....	" " "	.....	April 29, 1804
54	*Joshua Hobson.....	" " "	.....	March 8, 1807
55	†John Chew	Dec. 8, " "	1805 and 1812	Died, 1836
56	David Tomkinson ...	Jan. 13, 1803	.....	April 29, 1804
57	Peter Sutton .....	" " "	.....	Jan. 12, 1810
58	Thomas Jones	Jan. 14, 1803	.....	April 29, 1804
59	Thomas Maguire .....	" " "	.....	" "
60	Thomas Mather	Feb. 10, 1803	.....	Jan. 13, 1811
61	William Schlabege...	May 12, 1803	.....	Aug. 12, 1806
62	James Edwards	May 20, 1805	.....	May 20, 1805
63	John Shaw	May 20, 1805	May 9, 1809	Died, 1836
64	†Edward Finney	Aug. 13, 1805	.....	Feb. 1814
65	George Seel	Nov. 12, 1805	.....	Died, 1806
66	William Barlow	Aug. 12, 1806	.....	May 9, 1809
67	Thomas Fell.....	March 8, 1807	.....	Aug. 1810
68	†James Carter.....	Feb. 9, 1808	Jan. 13, 1811	Died, 1814
69	John Duffy	May 3, 1809	.....	May 3, 1809
70	William Davey.....	" " "	.....	" "
71	Owen Sullivan .....	" " "	.....	" "
72	†Joseph Morris	Nov. 14, 1809	.....	Dead.
73	†Richard Tunstall	May 8, 1810	.....	Oct. 14, 1810
74	James Bowker Booth..	Sept. 9, 1810	.....	Died, 1828
75	Richard Standeven ...	Oct. 14, 1810	.....	Oct. 14, 1810
76	†William Musgrove ...	Jan. 13, 1811	.....	Sept. 5, 1851
77	Daniel Lynch	March 26, 1811	January, 1830	Died, 1836
78	Charles Pidgeon .....	" " "	.....	Dead.
79	†*John Sutcliffe.....	April 28, 1811	.....	" "
80	†*John Bent	March 26, 1811	January, 1826	Died, 1838
81	Richard Salter	1813	.....	Dead.
82	T. W. Colin .....	" " "	.....	" "
83	Louis Magnus .....	" " "	.....	" "
84	James Woodcock .....	" " "	.....	" "
85	Joseph William Slater	" " "	.....	" "
86	†Thomas Preston	1814	Jan. 1827 & 1839	Died, 1856
87	Benjamin Green .....	" " "	.....	Dead.
88	William Morrall .....	" " "	.....	" "
89	Richard Kay.....	1815	.....	" "
90	William Anderson ...	" " "	" "
91	†John Mc.Dougall.....	" " "	January, 1833	July, 1830
92	Thomas Naylor.....	1816	Dead.

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MUSTER ROLL—CONTINUED.

	Name.	Admitted Knt. Companion.	Installed Commander.	Resigned, &c.
Imperfect owing to the loss of the Minutes.	John Saxon	1816	.....	Dead
	George Jones	1822	.....	"
	Samuel Thomas .....	"	.....	"
	Thomas Crapper .....	"	.....	"
	William Tettersington.	1823	.....	May 11, 1834
	Paul Plimmer	1824	.....	July 29, 1830
	† Thomas Higginson ...	"	January, 1829	Died, 1867
	Simon Jones	"	"	" 1842
	† John Schofield (P.G.C.)	"	January, 1835	" 1833
	Isaac Jones	1825	.....	Sept. 28, 1828
	George Taylor .....	"	.....	" "
	James Winterbottom ..	"	.....	" "
	Thomas Ogden	1826	.....	Died, 1830
	† Jesse Lee	Oct. 26, 1826	"	" 1844
	John Crossley (P.G.C.)	"	January, 1828	" 1830
	Robert Robinson	"	"	Sept. 28, 1828
	G. Fielden	"	"	" "
	J. Holford	"	"	" "
	† Jas. Laz. Threlfall...	Jan. 14, 1827	January, 1832	Died, 1865
	Le Gendre N. Starkie.	1828	.....	"
	S. John Smith	"	"	October, 1830
	C. Britcliffe Smith.....	"	"	Sept. 1828
	† Thomas Ledward	April 29, 1830	"	Sept. 5, 1851
	George Hilton	"	"	Feb. 11, 1832
	John Newton France..	1834	.....	Sept. 5, 1851
	James Reeder	1838	.....	Dead
	John Wrigley	"	"	"
	Thomas Howorth.....	"	"	"
	James Eddleston	"	"	"
	Henry Foxcroft, M.D.	"	"	April 26, 1841
	William Chafer	"	"	"
	Thomas Pilling	"	"	Jan. 27, 1840
	George Holt Noton ...	1839	1845 to 1852...	Jan. 21, 1856
	Matthew Owen	"	"	Sept. 5, 1851
	James Silkstone	"	"	Died, 1842
	† George Marshall	1839	"	" 1856
	James Clegg	"	"	Sept. 5, 1851
	Robert Grace	"	"	" "
	Giles Duxbury	"	"	" "
	† Edward T. Bradshaw	1840	"	Feb. 21, 1852
	Joseph Topham	"	"	Jan. 25, 1841
	Henry Lewis.....	1844	"	Sept. 5, 1851
	Thomas Bury	"	"	" "
	Benjamin Colley	"	"	" "
	Chas. March Williams	"	"	" "
	John Wagstaff	"	"	" "
	Joseph John Moody..	May 22, 1845	"	Feb. 27, 1852
	— Johnson	"	"	Sept. 5, 1851
	* Job Lockyer Seale, M.D.	"	"	" "
	* Francis Goodwin, M.D.	"	"	" "
	* Walter Lawrence	"	"	" "
	* James Bell	"	"	" "

MUSTER ROLL—CONTINUED.

No.	Name.	Admitted Knt. Companion.	Installed Commander.	Resigned, &c.
145	*George William Bott.	Sept. 5, 1851	April 9, 1853	April 9, 1855
146	*Charles Clay, M.D. ...	" "	April 13, 1854	Nov. 16, 1863
147	†*Henry A. Bennett ...	Oct. 17, "	March 1, 1859	
148	*George Price.....	" "		April 9, 1853
149	†Charles Affleck.....	" "		Jan. 17, 1853
150	Thomas Scattergood...	" "		Oct. 10, 1856
151	†John Smith	Nov. 14, "	Dec. 13, 1861	
152	†Stephen Smith	" "	April 13, 1857	
153	*John Ormerod	Dec. 19, 1851		April 23, 1857
154	Charles Agar	" "		Jan. 17, 1853
155	John Bell	" "		Died, 1805
156	Geo. Wm. Carter.....	" "		Dec. 16, 1863
157	ParasquevaScaramanga	" "		Oct. 22, 1852
158	Thomas Bake	" "		June 10, 1859
159	James H. Hulme	" "		Feb. 14, 1852
160	Ferdinand A. Hähnel.	Jan. 9, 1852	April 13, 1855	Jan. 25, 1856
161	†Charles Ellis.....	" "	April 22, 1856	Died, 1867
162	David Wills	Feb. 21, 1852		Feb. 21, 1852
163	Moses Margoliouth ...	" "		Feb. 27, 1852
164	BeebyBowman Labrey	" "	Dec. 15, 1860	
165	Thomas Chadwick ...	Feb. 27, "		April 15, 1858
166	Geo. H. Goldsmith...	" "		Jan. 21, 1858
167	Charles Price	April 23, "		April 22, 1856
168	John Roylance	July 16, "		" "
169	Alphonso R. Varley...	" "		Dec. 16, 1863
170	Richard Wood.....	Jan. 17, 1853		Jan. 21, 1858
171	Lyons Wright	April 8, "	Jan. 21, 1858	June 10, 1859
172	Jasper Fletcher	" "		Died, 1853
173	Newton Bentley	July 8, "		April 22, 1856
174	†John James Lundy ...	Jan. 16, 1854		Dec. 16, 1863
175	Isaac Thorniley	" "		Jan. 16, 1864
176	John Norman Cross...	Oct. 20, "		April 13, 1858
177	†Benj. St. John B. Joule	Jan. 12, 1855	Dec. 16, 1863-4	
178	Henry Hargreave.....	Nov. 20, "		
179	J. Chippendale Blane.	" "		Nov. 20, 1855
180	Wm. R. Callender ...	April 22, 1856	March 9, 1860	Sept. 13, 1861
181	John Oliver Surtees...	July 11, "		Oct. 12, 1858
182	†John Yarker.....	" "	Dec. 16, 1862	
183	*John Merrill.....	" "		March 1, 1859
184	†*Josph. LancasterHine	Oct. 10, 1856		
185	J. Bartholomew Hide.	Jan. 15, 1857		
186	Joseph Bowker.....	April 13, 1857		Dec. 16, 1863
187	William B. Robinson.	Jan. 21, 1858		Dec. 14, 1860
188	John Collinge	" "		Dec. 16, 1863
189	†Samuel Petty Leather.	July 13, 1858		
190	James Wilson	March 11, 1859		March 8, 1861
191	George Peacock Cooke	Sept. 9, 1859		Dec. 16, 1863
192	William Allan	Dec. 14, 1860		Died, 1863
193	†John Bolderson	Feb. 18, 1863	Dec. 11, 1865	

MUSTER ROLL—CONTINUED.

No.	Name.	Admitted Knt. Companion.	Installed Commander.	Resigned, &c.
194	†*James Nixon Porter..	April 16, 1863	.....	Honorary.
195	†Charles Pettit	April 20, 1864	.....
196	John Chadwick	" "	March 11, 1867	
197	†John Ashton	Oct. 10, 1864	.....
198	†John Barker .....	" "	.....	Mar. 11, 1867
199	John Holgate	Dec. 12, 1864	.....
200	Henry Brown White..	" "	.....
201	Benjamin Holgate ...	" "	.....
202	†William Birch	" "	March 8, 1869	
203	David Morris	March 13, 1865	.....
204	†*John Duffield	" "	March 9, 1868	
205	Thos. Rich. Williams.	June 12, 1865	.....
206	Jacob E. Stern .....	" "	.....
207	Wm. Henry Long ...	" "	.....
208	Uriah Nichols	Sept. 11, 1865	.....
209	William Fair .....	" "	.....	Dec. 9, 1867
210	†John Mellin Wike ...	" "	.....
211	Henry J. Stephenson..	Dec. 11, 1865	.....
212	Samuel Wright .....	" "	.....
213	Richard Edmundson..	March 12, 1866	.....
214	Robt. Mc.Dowell Smith	April 12, 1866	.....
215	Peter Royle, M.D. ...	" "	.....
216	*John F. Higson .....	" "	.....
217	James Arthur Birch...	March 11, 1867	.....
218	James Kelsey	Sept. 9, 1867	.....
219	Joseph Robinson .....	" "	.....
220	*James Hampson	Dec. 9, 1867	.....
221	Thomas H. Jenkins...	" "	.....
222	Rev. John L. Figgins.	Sept. 14, 1868	
223	George Brett	Dec. 14, 1868	
224	John Smith	" "	

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NOTES
ON THE
TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL
OF
ST. JOHN.

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